The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2293. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

NO GENERAL ACTION REPORTED.

Departure of Napoleon III. for the Seat of War.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Provisions Quiet—Consols 91 5-8@91 7-8.

THIRD MAILS BY THE CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

DETAILS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, May 20.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., via Cork, the 12th, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to New-York, where she will be due on Monday morning.

The City of Baltimore was boarded by the News Boat of the Associated Press which has brought to St. John the annexed summary of her news.

The R. M. steamship Europa, from New-York on the 11th, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

No battle has taken place.

The Austrians apparently exhibited much indecision, and kept occupying places, and then abandoning them.

There had, indeed, been no material change in affairs since the departure of the *Canada*. Heavy rains had prevailed, and continued up to the latest accounts.

A bulletin from Vienna explains that the Austrians had taken up a position between the Po and Scria rivers, to await better weather, before resuming the offensive.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON, quitted Paris on the 10th, for Genoa. The Empress is proclaimed Regent during the Emperor's absence.

The Sardinian General, DEL LA MARMORA, had made the river Dora his strategetical line.

The Austrians were fortifying their position on the Mincio.

Marshal CANROBERT was said to be directing the operations of the Allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians were suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for Napoleon at Genoa.

Austria was expected soon to have three-quarters of a million of men under arms.

The Austrians had declared Ancona in a state of siege. The Pope had protested against this action, and Austria was to reconsider it.

The number of French troops at Rome is to be increased, and placed on a war footing.

The English Parliamentary elections were almost concluded. The ministerial gain was variously estimated from nineteen to twenty-eight.

M. de FERNEY had been appointed French minister to London.

The Monitor denies that France is about to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Three Per Cents rather lower.

The steamer *Great Britain*, with Melbourne dates of March 5, had reached Liverpool. The markets were without improvement. Mining was active.

The Australian Mail steamer Emeu was consider ably overdue at Suez.

The latest Turin telegraph says that the Austrians were increasing the Sesia in haste.

LONDON, Thursday, May 12.

The *Morning News* of last evening says: "The price of Consols is ¼@¾ per cent. higher over that of Tuesday, a favorable effect having been produced checking the drain of gold. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices were generally satisfactory.

In the discount market the demand was moderate although high rates were still demanded for long paper.

At Paris the subscription to the French loan of twenty millions already exceeds forty millions, including a very large number for only ten francs of the annual income. All connected with the Government are expected to take part in this new national demonstration.

At St. Petersburg Exchange was firmer and quoted at 30¾.

A painful feeling was produced on the Stock Exchange, to-day, by the announcement that sixteen more individuals had ceased to be members of the establishment.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rates of discount from three to four per cent.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday.

The Emperor arrived here at midday. He embarked on the *Reine Hortense*, where he received the city authorities and left at 2 P. M.

BY THE CANADA AND THE EDINBURGH.

Movements of the War in Italy.

The *Official Bulletin* of Vienna announces that the head-quarters of the army which had crossed the Ticino have been removed on to Guarlasco.

The *Nord* says that to check the march of the Austrians upon Turin, the Sardinian Government has not only inundated all the plains of Sesia, but has destroyed the bridges and interrupted the communication by cutting trenches, at distances of 100 metres from each other, across the road.

The *Suisse* says: "Our private accounts inform us that Piedmont is making arrangements for preventing the Austrians from establishing themselves too strongly in the mountainous part of the district of Novara. A battery of artillery and some troops have arrived at Domo d'Ossola, united with the National Guard, which is strongly organized, they will offer a sufficient resistance to any *coup de main*. GARIBALDI, moreover, is expected to occupy Biella, Bannes, &c., with several battalions of volunteers."

The various bulletins that have reached us from Paris state that the Austrians have augmented the garrison and war *material* of Ancona. They have also occupied Mortara with 20,000 men. Almost all the troops stationed at Piacenza have left, and the Austrian authorities have proclaimed the state of siege. The arrival and departure of French troops at Turin and Genoa continues, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The Austrians have entered the Duchy of Modena at Reggio. The valley of Garfvia is strongly occupied by the French. The Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that, during the temporary absence of General LA MARMORA, Count *Cavour will control the departments of War and Marine.*

General TROCHU, *it is said, will be named to replace* the late General BEUAS, whose sudden death, at Suza, has been mentioned.

The Marseilles journals of Wednesday announce the arrival in that city of the French Generals of Division CASTEL, GAVIN and AUMAS, and of General of Brigade ROSE, on their way to Italy.

The Havre journals state that the French Government has hired three steamers of that port belonging to MM. BARNEY & Co., the *Havre*, the *Dordogne*, and the *Oliveda*, to convey stores from Marseilles to Genoa for the army of Italy. They add that it is believed the Government has also hired two steamers of the Havre to Hamburg line, the *Paris* and the *Mentmorency*, and that it is thought likely that it will hire all the great steamers of Havre suitable for transports.

The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* gives the following as the appointments to the medical staff of the army of Italy: BARON LARREY, surgeon-in-chief; M. CHARPENTIER, surgeon of the first corps; M. BOUDIN, of the 2d corps; M. SAILLERON, of the 3d corps; and M. PUJOL, of the 4th corps. MM. LAGUERNE, RUMMERSHAND, and CARAMAN are attached to head-quarters; and MM. MONY and NAPOLEON PERRIER to the ambulances of the guard.

TURIN, May 5.—Official Bulletin.—"The attempt of the Austrians to force the passage of the Po at Frassinetto commenced on the 3d. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced yesterday afternoon and lasted for the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese only had a few wounded, whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castelnovo Scrivia."

TURIN, May 6.—A proclamation has been issued

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

In order to convey to the reader, who may desire to follow the movements of the hostile forces now confronting each other on the banks of the Po, a comprehensive idea of the theatre of conflict, the map which is given above, has been prepared. With the assistance of this outline, the following general topographical description, which we borrow from *Galignani's Messenger*, will be intelligible.

If Alessandria, which was dismantled by the Austrians in 1853, when they gave it up to Piedmont, but which has recently been fortified, were made the basis of operations of an invading army against Milan, the army would have two routes to follow; the first, in which there are a number of torrents, up to the Ticino, which separates Lombardy from Piedmont; and the second, the easier one, presenting an obstacle in the Po, which is the southern limit of Lombardo-Venetia. Now, Austria, which occupies Piacenza, on the right bank of that river, has established an intrenched camp at that place. Lower down are Cremona, and on the left bank Mantua, to defend the passage against an army which should leave Piacenza in its rear. On the first road to Milan, behind the Ticino, is Pavia, which seems to have been lately fortified, in order to be made a base of operations against Alessandria, if besieged. On the north are Bergamo and Brescia—strong places, but not impregnable, and able to disquiet an army passing them to attack Verona and Mantua, which are the key of the country. This territory was the theatre of the campaign of 1796, and Austria has accumulated defences there, in the belief that in a future war the same plan of attack would be followed; but that is perhaps doubtful. On the Mincio, which is only ten leagues long from the Lake of Garda, in which it rises, to the marshes which surround Mantua, where it falls into the Po, and which can be forded in several places, means of defence have been accumulated, and Peschiera and Mantua protect its two extremities. The Adige is in the rear, and flows parallel to the Po for a certain distance. It is perpendicular to it behind the Lake of Garda from Verona to Legrano—a length of fifteen leagues. It can nowhere be forded, and its banks, on the side of Verona, are covered with gardens and vineyards, and those on the side of Mantua with rice fields and marshes. The road from Verona to Legrano runs between the Adige and a canal; and an army placed within the square formed by Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legrano, protected by the water which is found on the east and west, by mountains to the north and by the marshes to the south, is free in its movements, and can march on any point that may be menaced. Peschiera, of which the defences are *somewhat scattered, is the refuge of the flotilla* which, acting on the Lake of Garda, would menace a *corps d'armée desiring to cross the Mincio*, and protects the locks which enable the banks of the lower part of the river to be inundated. By an inundation the flying bridges constructed by the enemy would be carried away. Mantua is, like Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, surrounded by a lake, which should be drained in order to allow the town to be taken, and draining would leave a pestilential marsh which would render the place uninhabitable. The fortress is reached by raised causeways protected by forts. It is very difficult to take, but can be easily blockaded. As this place appears to Austria too unhealthy and too far from the Tyrol, she has established her head-quarters at Verona, and has disbursed a large sum in fortifying the place. Verona, like all the positions fortified by Austrian engineers, comprises, in addition to numerous fortifications, an intrenched camp, capable of containing an army. It is believed that the fate of the place will be decided rather by a battle than by a siege, which last would require a vast force. Legnano is a *tête de pont* fortified by NAPOLEON, which would enable the army of Verona to proceed to Mantua, as *Peschiera* on the north would give it an issue on Brescia and the northern part of the Milanese. Moreover, an Austrian army, defeated and obliged to remain at Verona, could be relieved by *troops arriving from the Tyrol on the front and* rear of the besiegers. The numerous roads in the Tyrol are protected by forts which a handful of men would be capable of defending against a victorious army. If, however, Verona were to be taken, the conquest of Venetia would not be difficult. As to the *Adriatic, Austria has taken the precaution of protecting* herself against an attack on its coast. From the banks of the Po to the frontier of Istria the shores of the Adriatic are very insalubrious. In some places it is impossible to pass a night without being attacked *by fever*, and the sea is shallow for considerable distance from the coast. Venice, in fact, is the only place which can receive vessels even of a secondary size, and they must enter by passes which are protected by strong forts. If the city were taken, Fort Malghera would remain, and it cannot be approached either by land or water. In 1848 the insurgents in that fort resisted the besieging Austrian army until men and ammunition were exhausted.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA—THE ALLEGED TREATY.

The *Times* remarks upon the change of policy of the Emperor of the French since the fall of Sebastopol, and recalls the various incidents, showing that there has existed for several years a good understanding between France, Russia and Sardinia, which has always taken the form of thwarting the designs of England and Austria whenever they have a common object. Russia, unless she have renounced all her ambitious plans and pretensions, has the deepest interest in involving Austria in a war with France, which would leave Russia free to foment a revolt of the Christian population in Turkey, and perhaps to obtain for herself some of the more remote and least contented provinces of the Austrian Empire. During the first four months of the present year the conduct of Russia has been dark, ambiguous and reserved. Is there anything in the antecedent probabilities of the case to render it unlikely that there should exist between Russia and France a secret *understanding hostile* to Austria and to England in the event of a European war? *The Times says*, in addition to the telegrams from Berlin and Vienna respecting the treaty, it was enabled from authority—which would be recognized as excellent authority if it were at liberty to produce it—to give some details. From the details of Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. DISRAELI it appears a written agreement does exist, and the question is, Have we got the whole of it? Nobody supposes Russia to be animated by any burning sympathy for the Italians. Among the despotic Powers of Europe, the Emperor of the French, the most repressive in his internal government, alone makes professions of liberal sympathies. Russia at any rate is free from this hypocrisy. She gives nothing for nothing; and had any one been found to assert she did otherwise, in this case we candidly confess that we should not believe him. Still less can we believe that Russia has committed herself to an act of decided hostility to Austria without providing for further contingencies. She must be prepared to go through with what she has begun. People and States do not conspire by halves. Russia would not go so far as she has gone without being prepared for war; and the first preparation for war would naturally be a treaty alliance, convention, engagement, undertaking—call it what you will—between herself and *France*.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The following are further details received from the other parts of Italy: "The Provisional Government of Tuscany has issued a notice announcing that it has appointed M. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI, son of the late Venetian Dictator, to the post of aide-de-camp to Gen. ULLOA, with the grade of Lieutenant of the Staff. The Provisional Prefect of Florence has issued a proclamation recommending the greatest tranquillity under the present circumstances. The *Monitore Toscano states that the Tuscans had presented an address* to the English residents there, and that the latter have replied by another address, in which they plied the difficulties the British Government has to encounter in its relations with foreign States, but declare that their sentiments are in favor of the Italian cause. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has left Florence for Bologna. The Tuscan army is actively engaged at present in field practice. Part of the gendarmerie of Como, who had received Minié rifles from the Austrian Government with orders to repair to Milan, have deserted to the Piedmontese. The Austrians have formed a military line from Bologna to Ancona, and comprising Foligno. Letters from Naples state that great activity reigns in the arsenals. A levy is in progress, and secret orders have been sent for every regiment to detach four companies to the Abruzzi. The Duke of Modena has sent 600 men against Massa and Carrara. A Piedmontese detachment with two guns has been sent from La Spezia to oppose them.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says: "The movements and relative position of the allied armies of independence must necessarily be kept from telegraphic ken, and the writers of strategetic articles in London journals (much like the sophist lecturing on the art of war for the benefit of HANNIBAL) may wait patiently, and put, meanwhile, their trust in MCMAHON, CANROBERT, RANDON, VAILLANT and LA MARMORA. Some younger officers, particularly BOURBAKI, are believed by the troops (who watched him in the Crimea) likely to to emerge out of this campaign topmost of the whole staff in hardihood and wise doing. General BAUMAT, who led the first division over Mount Cenis, is a loss. His death at the top of the Alps was simply owing to his not adding to much professional ability a very slight knowledge of the laws regulating animal life. Heated with the work of climbing the heights of glory and marshalling the vanguard, he would gulp down a glass of snow water, and fell as if stricken by a sho 'He was 43."

The *Times*, alluding to the suspension of specie payments by Russia, Austria and Sardinia, explains that a *suspension* of specie payments—which, by almost every one on the Continent, and by not a few in England, is considered a very natural and protective step at the beginning of a war—is but a contrivance for exerting funds from the people in a partial, covert and odious manner, and for raising forced loans in a way utterly destructive of that credit upon the maintenance of which the power of raising loans with economy solely depends. It cannot affect English finances, because, if these nations require anything from us, it must be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th publishes the following account of the sitting of the French Senate, on the 3d *inst., under President THORIGNY. Prince NAPOLEON* attended the sitting. M. FOULD, Minister of State took his seat with the usual formalities, and addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor of laying before the Senate a statement of the negotiations followed by the Powers up to the moment when Austria, separating her action from that of the other Cabinets, took the resolution of addressing an ultimatum to Sardinia to the effect that if it were not agreed to she would have recourse to arms. The Government of the Emperor did not wish Austria to remain ignorant of the view it should take of such an eventuality, and his Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna, on the 26th of last month, notified to the Austrian Government that if its troops crossed the Piedmontese frontiers France would be obliged to regard such an invasion of an allied country as a declaration of war. The Court of Austria having persisted in employing force, and its troops having entered the Sardinian territory on the 29th, the Emperor has ordered me to bring to *he cognizance of the Senate this fact, which constitutes* Austria in a state of war with France.

This communication was received with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The President then rose and said: "I take note of the communication of the Minister of State. If I may be allowed to add a few words to interpret the sense of the acclamations we have just heard, I will say, while our illustrious colleagues, the Marshals and Generals intrusted with commands, will maintain the glory of the French name opposite the enemy, the Senators who remain here will not *shrink from any act of civil courage or devo*tion to the Emperor. There will be a rivalry of patriotism between them and us—(applause)—for this is a just war; *is is simply* a reply to a challenge and an aggression. It is the *consequence* of a secular policy which has always been marked by the crisis in Italy as if they were events in France. ['Yes, yes!' and applause.] The Emperor cannot allow Turin, which is the key of the Alps, no more than Rome, which holds the keys of the Church, by the hands of a holy and venerated Pontiff—[Great sensation]—to fall under the usurping yoke of an influence hostile to France. [Great applause.] Italy, then, will be restored to her nationality. She will not be revolutionized—['Excellent!']—but liberated—[Great applause]—and that beautiful country, threatened with a master, will find a liberator. '*Vive l'Empereur!*' All the members rose and joined in the acclamation.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE WAR QUESTION.

The following is the full text of the circular dispatch addressed by Count BUOL, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Austrian diplomatic agents, under date of April 29:

"I send herewith a copy of the manifesto which the Emperor, our master, has this day addressed to his people. His Majesty announces to the Empire that he has resolved to order the Austrian army to cross the Ticino. The Cabinet had accepted the last proposition of mediation of Great Britain, but our adversaries have not followed that example, and we have accordingly submitted to arms the defence of our cause. At this solemn moment it is my duty to explain once again to our representatives abroad the circumstances against the fatal power *of which have failed all the attempts made* to maintain European peace, which has been so long and so happily preserved.

The Court of Turin, in returning an evasive reply to our summons to disarm, has only given one more proof of the same hostility which for too long a time already has had the triple and unfortunate privilege of combating the sacred rights of Austria, disquieting Europe, and encouraging the hopes of revolution. As this hostility could not be broken down by the forbearance of Austria, the Empire was at last under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Austria has tranquilly supported a long series of offences from an enemy weaker than herself, because she knows that her high mission is to preserve as long as possible the peace of the world; because the Emperor and his people know and love the labors of a progressive pacific development, which leads to a higher degree of prosperity. But no man of just mind and of upright heart can now doubt the right which Austria has to make war on Piedmont.

Piedmont has never sincerely accepted the treaty by which, ten years ago, she promised at Milan to live in peace and friendship with Austria. Twice beaten in war, which had been caused by her mad pretensions, and although she had been cruelly punished, that State still maintains her former views with a deplorable tenacity. The son of CHARLES ALBERT appears passionately to desire the day when the inheritance of his house, which had been restored to him in its integrity by the moderation and magnanimity of Austria, should be for the third time made the stake of a game disastrous to the world.

The ambition of a dynasty whose vain pretensions touching the future welfare of Italy are neither justified by the nature nor by the history of that country, has not hesitated to form an unnatural alliance with revolution. Deaf to all warnings, it has surrounded itself with the malcontents of all the States of Italy, and the hopes of all the enemies of the legitimate Governments of the Italian Peninsula have found their chief support at Turin. A criminal abuse has been made of the national feelings of the Italian people. *Endeavors have been made to keep up and* encourage disturbances in Italy in order that Piedmont might have a pretext for hypocritically deploring the state of Italy, and assuming in the eyes of misinformed and credulous people the part of a liberator.

To assist this rash undertaking an unbridled Press every day endeavored to carry beyond the frontiers of the Peninsula a moral insurrection against the order of legitimate things. This state of things no country in Europe could tolerate without exposing itself in the end to deep and dangerous excitement. Order love for those hollow dreams of the future, and in order to secure to herself support from abroad, Piedmont took part in a war in which she had no concern against a foreign Power, and sacrificed her soldiers for a foreign object. She was also seen at the Conferences of Paris, with a presumption quite new in the annals of diplomacy, to criticise with censorious the Governments of Italy, her own country—Governments which had never offended her.

But, that nobody might believe that these wild desires and efforts were associated with the smallest sentiment in favor of the peaceful prosperity of Italy, the angry passions of Sardinia redoubled whenever any of the Sovereigns of Italy followed the inspiration of moderation and conciliation, and whenever the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH gave signal proofs of his love for his Italian subjects, of his solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the richest and most favored country of Italy.

When their Imperial Majesties visited the Italian provinces, receiving the homage of their faithful subjects, and marking every step by conferring a host of benefits, the journals of Turin were allowed freely to advocate regicide.

When the Emperor intrusted the administration of Lombardy and Venice to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, his brother, a Prince endowed with high intelligence, animated by liberal and kindly intentions, and profoundly sympathizing with the true spirit of the Italian people, no pains were spared at Turin to cause the Prince's noble intentions to be repaid with as much ingratitude as could be produced in the mind of a well-disposed nation by odious insinuations incessantly repeated.

The Court of Turin, having once entered upon the path in which the only choice was either to follow the revolution or take the lead, could not but more and more lose the power and the will to observe the laws which regulate the relations of independent States, or even to recognize any of the limits imposed by the law of nations on the conduct of all civilized States. Under the most frivolous pretexts, Sardinia declares herself liberated from the obligations clearly imposed by treaties, as proved by the conventions with Austria and the Italian States for the extradition of criminals and deserters. Her emissaries overrun the neighboring States, exciting soldiers to disobey their chiefs; treading under foot all the rules of military discipline, Piedmont admitted deserters into the ranks of her own army.

Such were the acts of a Government which boasts its civilizing mission, and in whose States there are journalists who seek judicials find readers, and who, not satisfied with simply making an apology for assassination, count their bleeding victims with fiendish joy.

When after this, can any longer doubt that that Government regarded as the chief obstacle the rights which Austria derives from treaties, and accordingly sought to get rid of them by all the means of a dishonest policy? The true intentions of Piedmont, which had long ceased to be a secret to any one, were openly avowed as soon as that State was sufficiently assured of foreign assistance, and had no further necessity for concealing its projects of war and revolution. Europe, which sees in the respect of existing treaties the palladium of its repose, received with well-merited distrust the declaration containing the assertion that Sardinia considered herself attacked by Austria because Austria would not relinquish the exercise of the rights and duties conferred by treaties—because she maintained her right to keep a garrison in Piacenza, a right guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe, and because she presumed to form alliances with other Sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula for the common defence of their legitimate interests. There remained but one other pretext, and that was alleged accordingly. The Cabinet of Turin declares that all remedies for the state of Italy would be merely palliatives as long as the Austrian domination extends over the Italian soil. This is an open attack on the territorial possessions of Austria, exceeding the limit to which a Power like Austria could tolerate the provocations of a less powerful State without an appeal to arms. Such it is, stripped of the tissue of falsehoods with which it was enveloped, the truth respecting the line of conduct which for ten years past the House of Savoy has followed, at the suggestion of unprincipled advisers. It should be said also that the accusations and reproaches by which the Sardinian Cabinet endeavors to present under a false light its attacks on Austria are nothing but wicked calumnies.

Austria is a Conservative Power, with whom rights, reality, and historical right are sacred. It knows how to estimate, to protect, and to weigh in the scales of equality what is noble and legitimate in the national spirit of nations. Her extensive dominions consist of different races, of different languages; the Emperor embraces them all in the same love, and their union under the sceptre of our august dynasty is advantageous to the whole of the great family of European nations; but the pretension of formerly of New States, according to the limits of nationalities, is the most dangerous of all Utopian schemes.

To put forward such a pretension is to break *with history; and to seek to carry it* into execution in any point of Europe is to shake to its foundations the firmly organized order of States, and to threaten the Continent with subversion and chaos. Europe feels this, and she attaches herself the more firmly to the territorial divisions fixed by the Congress of Vienna at the close of an epoch of continental wars with as much regard as possible to historical conditions. There is not a Power whose possessions are more legitimate than those in Italy restored to the House of Hapsburg by the Congress which re-established the kingdom of Sardinia, and made it the brilliant present of Genoa.

Lombardy has been for centuries a fief of the Empire of Germany; Venice was given to Austria in exchange for her giving up her Belgian provinces. Thus, therefore, what the Cabinet of Turin calls the true reason of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardo-Venetia, showing thereby itself the utter want of foundation for its other alleged grievances, namely, the domination of Austria on the Po and on the Adriatic, is a solid and unquestionable right in *every respect, and one which the Austrian eagles* will preserve from all attack. But it is not only a legitimate Government—it is a just and benevolent one, which administers the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Those beautiful countries have prospered more rapidly than could have been hoped after the long and painful years of revolution; Milan and several other celebrated towns display wealth worthy of their history; Venice is recovering from her profound decline, and displaying new life; the administration of justice is *regular, manufactures* and commerce prosper, science and art are cultivated with ardor. The public burdens are not heavier than in other parts of the monarchy; *they would even be lighter if the fatal* effects of Sardinian policy did not require that the State should augment its forces, and consequently raise new revenues. The great majority of the people of Lombardy and Venetia are content; the number *of the discontented who have forgotten the les*sons of 1848 is small in comparison; and it would be *less without the incessant excitations of Piedmont.*

Piedmont, therefore, does not trouble herself about populations which are suffering and oppressed; but she rather interrupts a regular state of things, and the development of future prosperity. Human prudence cannot foresee how long this deplorable enterprise will trouble the peace of Italy, but a terrible responsibility weighs on those who have wickedly and deliberately exposed their country and Europe to new catastrophes.

The revolution, so carefully kept alive in all the Peninsula, has promptly followed the impulse given it. A military rising has taken place at Florence—it has compelled his Imperial Highness, the Duke of Tuscany, to leave his States.

Massa and Carrara, under the protection of Sardinia.

But France, which for a long time past, we repeat, has shared that terrible moral responsibility,—France has hastened by acts to assume it altogether. The Government of the Emperor of the French caused, on the 26th of this month, his *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna to declare that he should consider the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops as a declaration of war against France. While we were still waiting at Vienna for the reply of Piedmont to the summons to disarm, France caused her troops to enter Sardinia by the land and sea frontiers, knowing well that by so doing she placed in the balance the weight which would carry the last resolutions of the Court of Turin.

And why, we ask, were the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace in Europe thus to be annihilated by a single blow? Because the time had arrived at which projects long meditated in silence have arrived at maturity—at which the second French Empire desires to give substance to *its ideas*—at which the political state of Europe, based on right, is to be sacrificed to its legitimate pretensions—at which the treaties which form the basis of public European power are to be replaced by *political wisdom* which the Power which rules at Paris has announced to the astonished world.

The traditions of the first NAPOLEON are resumed. Such is the signification of the struggle on the eve of which Europe is placed.

May the world, undeceived, be penetrated with this conviction—that now, as half a century ago, the question at stake is to defend the independence of States, and to protect the most precious possessions of nations against ambition and the spirit of domination.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Chief of our Empire, although he deplores the evils which will be occasioned by the impending war, has confidently placed his just cause in the hands of Divine Providence. He has drawn the sword because guilty hands have attacked the dignity and honor of his *crown; he will fight with the profound sentiment of* his right, strong in the enthusiasm and courage of his people, accompanied by the wishes of all those whose conscience distinguishes truth from falsehood, right from injustice.

You will communicate to the Government to which you have the honor to be accredited both the Imperial manifesto and the present dispatch. Accept, &c.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION UPON INVADING PIEDMONT.

The Milan *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation from General Count GYULAI:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY AND VENETIA.

The provocations given to the Imperial Government which have a pretext for hypocritically deploring the state of Italy, and assuming in the eyes of misinformed and credulous people the part of a liberator.

To assist this rash undertaking an unbridled Press every day endeavored to carry beyond the frontiers of the Peninsula a moral insurrection against the order of legitimate things. This state of things no country in Europe could tolerate without exposing itself in the end to deep and dangerous excitement. Order love for those hollow dreams of the future, and in order to secure to herself support from abroad, Piedmont took part in a war in which she had no concern against a foreign Power, and sacrificed her soldiers for a foreign object. She was also seen at the Conferences of Paris, with a presumption quite new in the annals of diplomacy, to criticise with censorious the Governments of Italy, her own country—Governments which had never offended her.

But, that nobody might believe that these wild desires and efforts were associated with the smallest sentiment in favor of the peaceful prosperity of Italy, the angry passions of Sardinia redoubled whenever any of the Sovereigns of Italy followed the inspiration of moderation and conciliation, and whenever the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH gave signal proofs of his love for his Italian subjects, of his solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the richest and most favored country of Italy.

When their Imperial Majesties visited the Italian provinces, receiving the homage of their faithful subjects, and marking every step by conferring a host of benefits, the journals of Turin were allowed freely to advocate regicide.

When the Emperor intrusted the administration of Lombardy and Venice to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, his brother, a Prince endowed with high intelligence, animated by liberal and kindly intentions, and profoundly sympathizing with the true spirit of the Italian people, no pains were spared at Turin to cause the Prince's noble intentions to be repaid with as much ingratitude as could be produced in the mind of a well-disposed nation by odious insinuations incessantly repeated.

The Court of Turin, having once entered upon the path in which the only choice was either to follow the revolution or take the lead, could not but more and more lose the power and the will to observe the laws which regulate the relations of independent States, or even to recognize any of the limits imposed by the law of nations on the conduct of all civilized States. Under the most frivolous pretexts, Sardinia declares herself liberated from the obligations clearly imposed by treaties, as proved by the conventions with Austria and the Italian States for the extradition of criminals and deserters. Her emissaries overrun the neighboring States, exciting soldiers to disobey their chiefs; treading under foot all the rules of military discipline, Piedmont admitted deserters into the ranks of her own army.

Such were the acts of a Government which boasts its civilizing mission, and in whose States there are journalists whose judicials find readers, and who, not satisfied with simply making an apology for assassination, count their bleeding victims with fiendish joy.

When after this, can any longer doubt that that Government regarded as the chief obstacle the rights which Austria derives from treaties, and accordingly sought to get rid of them by all the means of a dishonest policy? The true intentions of Piedmont, which had long ceased to be a secret to any one, were openly avowed as soon as that State was sufficiently assured of foreign assistance, and had no further necessity for concealing its projects of war and revolution. Europe, which sees in the respect of existing treaties the palladium of its repose, received with well-merited distrust the declaration containing the assertion that Sardinia considered herself attacked by Austria because Austria would not relinquish the exercise of the rights and duties conferred by treaties—because she maintained her right to keep a garrison in Piacenza, a right guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe, and because she presumed to form alliances with other Sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula for the common defence of their legitimate interests. There remained but one other pretext, and that was alleged accordingly. The Cabinet of Turin declares that all remedies for the state of Italy would be merely palliatives as long as the Austrian domination extends over the Italian soil. This is an open attack on the territorial possessions of Austria, exceeding the limit to which a Power like Austria could tolerate the provocations of a less powerful State without an appeal to arms. Such it is, stripped of the tissue of falsehoods with which it was enveloped, the truth respecting the line of conduct which for ten years past the House of Savoy has followed, at the suggestion of unprincipled advisers. It should be said also that the accusations and reproaches by which the Sardinian Cabinet endeavors to present under a false light its attacks on Austria are nothing but wicked calumnies.

Austria is a Conservative Power, with whom rights, reality, and historical right are sacred. It knows how to estimate, to protect, and to weigh in the scales of equality what is noble and legitimate in the national spirit of nations. Her extensive dominions consist of different races, of different languages; the Emperor embraces them all in the same love, and their union under the sceptre of our august dynasty is advantageous to the whole of the great family of European nations; but the pretension of formerly of New States, according to the limits of nationalities, is the most dangerous of all Utopian schemes.

To put forward such a pretension is to break *with history; and to seek to carry it* into execution in any point of Europe is to shake to its foundations the firmly organized order of States, and to threaten the Continent with subversion and chaos. Europe feels this, and she attaches herself the more firmly to the territorial divisions fixed by the Congress of Vienna at the close of an epoch of continental wars with as much regard as possible to historical conditions. There is not a Power whose possessions are more legitimate than those in Italy restored to the House of Hapsburg by the Congress which re-established the kingdom of Sardinia, and made it the brilliant present of Genoa.

Lombardy has been for centuries a fief of the Empire of Germany; Venice was given to Austria in exchange for her giving up her Belgian provinces. Thus, therefore, what the Cabinet of Turin calls the true reason of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardo-Venetia, showing thereby itself the utter want of foundation for its other alleged grievances, namely, the domination of Austria on the Po and on the Adriatic, is a solid and unquestionable right in *every respect, and one which the Austrian eagles* will preserve from all attack. But it is not only a legitimate Government—it is a just and benevolent one, which administers the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Those beautiful countries have prospered more rapidly than could have been hoped after the long and painful years of revolution; Milan and several other celebrated towns display wealth worthy of their history; Venice is recovering from her profound decline, and displaying new life; the administration of justice is *regular, manufactures* and commerce prosper, science and art are cultivated with ardor. The public burdens are not heavier than in other parts of the monarchy; *they would even be lighter if the fatal* effects of Sardinian policy did not require that the State should augment its forces, and consequently raise new revenues. The great majority of the people of Lombardy and Venetia are content; the number *of the discontented who have forgotten the les*sons of 1848 is small in comparison; and it would be *less without the incessant excitations of Piedmont.*

Piedmont, therefore, does not trouble herself about populations which are suffering and oppressed; but she rather interrupts a regular state of things, and the development of future prosperity. Human prudence cannot foresee how long this deplorable enterprise will trouble the peace of Italy, but a terrible responsibility weighs on those who have wickedly and deliberately exposed their country and Europe to new catastrophes.

The revolution, so carefully kept alive in all the Peninsula, has promptly followed the impulse given it. A military rising has taken place at Florence—it has compelled his Imperial Highness, the Duke of Tuscany, to leave his States.

Massa and Carrara, under the protection of Sardinia.

But France, which for a long time past, we repeat, has shared that terrible moral responsibility,—France has hastened by acts to assume it altogether. The Government of the Emperor of the French caused, on the 26th of this month, his *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna to declare that he should consider the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops as a declaration of war against France. While we were still waiting at Vienna for the reply of Piedmont to the summons to disarm, France caused her troops to enter Sardinia by the land and sea frontiers, knowing well that by so doing she placed in the balance the weight which would carry the last resolutions of the Court of Turin.

And why, we ask, were the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace in Europe thus to be annihilated by a single blow? Because the time had arrived at which projects long meditated in silence have arrived at maturity—at which the second French Empire desires to give substance to *its ideas*—at which the political state of Europe, based on right, is to be sacrificed to its legitimate pretensions—at which the treaties which form the basis of public European power are to be replaced by *political wisdom* which the Power which rules at Paris has announced to the astonished world.

The traditions of the first NAPOLEON are resumed. Such is the signification of the struggle on the eve of which Europe is placed.

May the world, undeceived, be penetrated with this conviction—that now, as half a century ago, the question at stake is to defend the independence of States, and to protect the most precious possessions of nations against ambition and the spirit of domination.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Chief of our Empire, although he deplores the evils which will be occasioned by the impending war, has confidently placed his just cause in the hands of Divine Providence. He has drawn the sword because guilty hands have attacked the dignity and honor of his *crown; he will fight with the profound sentiment of* his right, strong in the enthusiasm and courage of his people, accompanied by the wishes of all those whose conscience distinguishes truth from falsehood, right from injustice.

You will communicate to the Government to which you have the honor to be accredited both the Imperial manifesto and the present dispatch. Accept, &c.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION UPON INVADING PIEDMONT.

The Milan *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation from General Count GYULAI:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY AND VENETIA.

The provocations given to the Imperial Govern-

ment by a bold faction in the Sardinian States, an enemy to all order and right, and its obstinacy in rejecting all overtures of peace and moderation, have exhausted the generous patience of our august Emperor and master, and made him resolve to protect the cause of justice and right, and make it triumph by the force of arms. Interested by the sovereign will, with the chief command of the army, the powers of the civil and military Government of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom are, by order of His Majesty, concentrated in my hands during the war. From the moment the imperial eagles and our glorious standard shall have reached the Piedmontese territory. The readiness with which your young men have left your flourishing fields to hasten under the imperial colors, the good-will with which you have provided for the wants of our brave army, the universal feeling of personal duty, all assure me that tranquillity and public order will be maintained, notwithstanding the perfidious suggestions of the subversive party. In order to protect you in case it were disturbed by some madman, a sufficient force will remain among you to maintain the public peace; and he shall have cause to repent who, by any means whatsoever, may attempt to disturb it and to increase the sufferings of his country. Justice, respect for the laws, obedience to the authorities—such has always been my motto.

The proclamation of General GYULAI to the Sardinian people, a telegraphic notice of which we have already published, is as follows:

"In crossing your frontiers, it is not against you, people of Sardinia, that we direct our arms, but against a small destructive party, powerful by its boldness, which oppresses you by its violence, rejects all offers of peace, attacks the rights of the other Italian States, and even those of Austria. The Imperial eagles, if you salute them on their arrival

NEW BOOKS.

Standard French Literature.

Several months ago we called attention to the good service rendered the reading public by Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, by the issue of a convenient, well-edited and economical edition of the English Classics, previously to be obtained only in a garbled or badly-printed shape, or in the form of quite expensive London copies. The necessity of reverting to the standard writers of our vernacular in order fully to appreciate current literature, and the vast practical worth of these authors in the education of American youth of both sexes, are too well known and felt to need our advocacy. We regard it as an excellent sign of the times that there is a steady demand for the English classics—that every public, private, district-school and circulating library in the country are supplied with them; for experience has taught us that the solid basis of good sense, the permanent graces of style, and the average moral tone of these writings afford, on the whole, the most available precedents and the most healthful pabulum for the American mind—the neglect whereof is apt to lead to wordy exclusive fantastic conceits, extravagance and other perversions of literary taste and practice. We are not of those, however, who highly esteem Foreign Literature; we only claim for English its just precedence and prevalence. A large majority of our people cannot afford the time and expense to extend their education, technically speaking, beyond the school and academy. Soon drawn into the vortex of business, they can only dedicate their leisure to reading; but, if the mental aptitude be strong, the facilities which our libraries, lecture-rooms, periodical literature, and, above all, our cheap books, yield, enable any individual of average intelligence to extend his acquaintance far beyond the limits of his native tongue. Through good translations he may become intimate with the best thoughts of the French, German and Italian mind. It is true, artistic works inevitably suffer even by the cleverest translation; but writings which deal more with ideas than images—which appeal to reason, experience and sentiment, rather than to imaginative perception—may be rendered into another tongue without to their detriment essential significance, whatever they may lose in more individuality of style. Some of the works of European writers, moreover, are so linked into the chain of historical literary development, bear so directly upon life and truth, and are so permanently associated with modern culture that not to know and appreciate them, argues a lamentable deficiency both of discipline and desirable resources.

Accordingly, we welcome the enterprise just initiated by DERBY & JACKSON, as forming an appropriate continuation of their series of British Classics. They have commenced the publication of the French Standard writers in the best obtainable English translations, with copious notes, adequate revision, new biographies, etc.; it is intended thus to enable those unacquainted with the French language to know and enjoy the most ancient authors therein, and to compare intelligibly the standard literature of England with that of France. Those who are aware how scarce the most approved translations of the French Classics have become, will appreciate the necessity of this enterprise; and those who are acquainted with the original works, will best estimate the judgment and skill, as well as taste, that far manifested in their reproductions. With no less tact than propriety, the publishers have begun with MONTAIGNE'S *Essays*—the most popular French didactic work among English readers, but one hitherto only published in translations in the shape of a heavy, double-columned octavo. Here we have four beautifully printed duodecimos—a new life of MONTAIGNE, more minute and elaborate than has ever appeared; several new letters many fresh and valuable notes, an appendix of "Critical Opinions," ranging from the folio *Thuanus Historiarum*, 1620, to the *North American Review*, 1858, and a complete Index. Besides these advantages, the text of the *Essays* has been carefully revised from the last edition of HAZLITT; the several thousand classical quotations have been verified and corrected, and the whole arranged in the most authentic and readable shape. The literary and mechanical execution of this work is a credit to the scholarship and the bookcraft of the country.

Next appears our old friend *Telemachus*, endeared by its finished style, associated with pedantic discipline, but made forever precious as the legacy of FENELON. Dr. HAWKESWORTH'S translation has been wisely adopted, and the notices of the author, including those of LAMARTINE and CHANNING, are judiciously chosen. To the careful superintendence and scholarly taste of Mr. O. W. WIGHT we are indebted for these handsome volumes, and he is to complete the series. We approve highly of the selection for the first twelve volumes, because they offer so attractive a variety, and give classic specimens of both the old and the new literature of France. Thus MONTAIGNE'S *Essays* and FENELON'S *Telemachus* are to be immediately followed by that profoundest of French classics, PASCAL'S *Thoughts*; that preeminent specimen of Voltarian epic, *The Henriade*; CHATEAUBRIAND'S incarnation of Christian sacrifice, *The Martyrs*; that crystal specimen of prose narrative, VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII.*; and that famous picture of modern literary development, Madame DE STAEL'S *Germany*, in two volumes.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM is sufficiently distinct in her style, and exceedingly graphic in her descriptions of men, women and scenery, but in her new volume, entitled *My Early Days*, she is so ambiguous in narrating the events of the history that we cannot positively determine whether the story be an autobiographical sketch, or a work of fiction; in either case it is full of interest, and displays evidences of very great ability. In the introductory essay, in the form of a dedication to "E. B. K.," it is true that the author intimates that *My Early Days* is a genuine autobiography, and she says that it is the interest in human experience which is at once the cause and the evidence of that sublimest of all phenomena, human growth, which calls for and justifies that life-analysis by which our literature is beginning to be very noticeably marked, "and of which courageous autobiography is, perhaps, the best form." And we must give Mrs. FARNHAM the credit of evincing the utmost degree of courage in exposing the secrets, the foibles, the oddities and the infirmities of her friends. She is a real *enfant terrible* to her family circle, and if any of her uncles and aunts should happen to be alive to read the record of their conduct which their niece has so courageously given to the world, they will be likely to repent their harshness towards her. The early days comprise the ten years of her existence from her sixth to her sixteenth year. (1.)

Mr. BREMER is so copious and prolific an author, the act of writing is one of which he is so perfect a master, and it is evidently so easy, and such a pleasure for him, to put his thick-coming fancies on paper, that we have wondered at his long silence. He has at last, however, broken ground on his own peculiar field once more, and given us another of his romances founded on the early history of the Southern States. *The Cassique of Kiawah* the title of his new romance just published by RUTTLEDGE, (2,) is sufficiently indicative of the character of the work. It is a romance of the early Colonial times of South Carolina, commencing in the year 1684. The characters are such as Mr BREMER has always loved to model, Indians, swaggering sycophants, sailors, and military adventurers, and the scenes and incidents such as the readers of his romances have been familiar with. He is not in the slightest degree tainted by any of the more modern masters of fiction, as BULWER and other popular novel-writers have been, but he is true to his old master and preserves the style of SCOTT, giving interminable descriptions of natural scenery, and putting in wherever and whenever he deems proper his own astorial reflections on affairs in general. There is a very large class of readers, to whom a new novel by the author of the *Pioneers* will be a godsend.

Mr. HEADLEY'S *Life of General Havelock* has been published by SCRIBNER, (3) and, as the author remarks in his preface, it may appear strange that a full and expanded biography of so distinguished a British general should be first attempted in an American. [illegible] perfectly satisfied [illegible] the [illegible] undertaking [illegible] to which he may add a still more satisfactory reason [illegible] for it. A brief memoir, by Rev. Mr. BROOK, had already appeared, but it was rather a history of the religious life, than the military career of the hero; and it was understood that Mr. JOHN MARSHAM, his brother-in-law, had taken the subject in hand. But Mr. HEADLEY having been urged to undertake it by some of the friends of the Havelock family, having had original materials of important character put at his disposal, and learning moreover, that it would probably be three years before Mr. MARSHAM could attempt the duty, very properly set to work about it himself. It was a labor of love to the author of *Napoleon and His Marshals*, and in HAVELOCK he found a subject every way worthy his pen; for the heroic achievements of that gallant soldier afforded abundant scope for the exercise of the brilliant descriptive talents which had been employed in depicting the great battles of the French conqueror, while the rare personal virtues of HAVELOCK, his religious enthusiasm, and the strange scenes in which he acquired his glory, offer topics for the pen of so demonstrative a writer as Mr. HEADLEY which biographers have not frequently had the good fortune to meet with. Though the history of the great Indian rebellion is so familiar to us, and all the battles in which HAVELOCK was engaged have been so recently spread before the public, yet Mr. HEADLEY'S rapid and graphic style imparts to them fresh interest, and being a part of the personal career of the hero whose whole life is now for the first time presented to us, they have a new meaning; and though so familiar as a twice-told tale, they are as absorbing as though they were now for the first time narrated.

Forty years ago Dr. GRISCOM was one of the celebrities of New-York. He invented the lecturing system, which has since become an established institution, and made science popular among the meanest understandings. In HALLECK'S *Fanny*, the poet says:

> "She was among the first and warmest patrons,
> Of Griscom's conversaziones.
> * * * There she learned by heart
> Words to the witches in 'Macbeth' unknown—
> Hydraulics, hydrostatics and pneumatics;
> Dioptrics, optics, catoptrics, curbes,
> Chlorine and iodine, and aerostatics," &c.

He was an excellent physician and a genuine philanthropist, and some of our most important benevolent institutions are greatly indebted to him for the efficient aid he rendered in their organization. His son, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, has published an honestly-compiled memorial of this good man, which (in addition to the interest it possesses as a history of one of our worthies) will be found specially entertaining for the reminiscences it gives of the social character of New-York during the past fifty years. (4.) Among other matters which it contains is a letter written by DICKENS, in 1842, after his return to England from his visit to New-York, in which the novelist says: "Nothing that American newspapers can do (unless they should chance on something honest or becoming a decent state of society) would surprise me in the least." But DICKENS' opinions on American newspapers have doubtless undergone a considerable change since then, as American newspapers have also. This memoir of Dr. GRISCOM is entitled to a distict word of praise for its lovely typography and fine white paper, so grateful to eyes accustomed to blurred print and dingy pages.

Neither men nor books ought to offer any apologies for their existence; when they come into the world it should be taken for granted that they have a right here; but Mr. JOHN B. IRELAND, having published a volume of no less than 560 pages, and illuminated it with a colored portrait of himself at full length, habited like an Arab, is not quite sure that he was altogether safe in obtruding himself on the notice of the world, and therefore he makes an apology for it. Though he "constantly refused" the repeated solicitations of "civilian friends in India," who had a singular curiosity "to see an American view [an American's views, probably] of their country and government," he at last yielded to "the repeated solicitation of friends at home," because "India and its affairs have assumed such a vast importance before the world." There was no need of this apology, but there was a positive call for him to apologize for the title of his enormous volume, which he calls *From Wall-street to Cashmere*. It is too palpable an imitation of THACKERAY'S *Cornhill to Cairo*; besides, Mr. MINTURN had anticipated him by his *From New-York to Delhi*. Moreover, the title is an absurd misnomer. The book commences with a letter dated in Copenhagen, in which the author says, "My dear mother, I am off for Cashmere." Now, a traveler who wished to make a journey from Wall-street to Cashmere would not commence his journey at Copenhagen. But, what's in a name? Mr. IRELAND'S volume contains 560 pages, and 70 wood-cuts printed on tinted paper, besides the full-length portrait of himself in *bal costume* Arabian habiliments. (5.)

Something besides gold dust and hides is produced in California, viz.: books. Opening a well-bound blue-covered volume, we find upon the title-page the imprint of TOWN & BACON, San Francisco. This first literary waif from the gold regions is a *Synopsis of Jewish History*, by the Rev. H. A. HENRY, rabbi preacher of the congregation of Sherith Israel. Attached to the volume is a form of prayer to be read in the synagogue in behalf of the United States of America. (6.) But how came a Jewish rabbi with so un-Israelitish a name as HENRY?

A new edition of ELIOT WARBURTON'S *Crescent and the Cross*, with rather indifferent illustrations on wood, and with a new title, has been published by PECK & BLISS, of Philadelphia. (7.)

Mr. N. P. WILLIS, who will persist in putting on the title pages of his books the name of N. PARKER WILLIS, has made up a very entertaining and, what is much better, a very instructive volume, by collecting his "Letters to Invalids," which appeared in the *Home Journal*. (8.) There is a good deal of amusing gossip in these letters, narrated in the happiest style of the author, which has all the merits of PEPYS and WALPOLE, besides a poetical inspiration which those eminent gossips can lay no claim to. The letters include an account of the author's visit to Nantucket and to Eastern Virginia, and of his rambles and experiences up and down the Hudson, from Idlewild to Fulton-street; but the real value of the letters lies in the good wholesome sanitary advice, by following which Mr. WILLIS saved himself from the seemingly inevitable grave of a consumptive.

Hours with My Pupils, is the title of a volume of occasional addresses, (9) with a few local historiettes and sketches, by Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS, for many years principal of the "Patapsco Institute of Maryland," an institution under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, for the education of young girls. It will possess greater interest for the pupils who had the benefit of Mrs. PHELPS' instructions than for the great reading public.

It is forty years since the death of JAMES WATT, the great engineer, occurred, and it is only now that an accurate and comprehensive biography of him has been published. A very costly work was published in London, five years since, giving a biography, with selections from his correspondence and specifications of all his patents; but it was too large and technical for general circulation, though it was of special benefit to professional men. A smaller volume, yet a fuller and more comprehensive biography, has lately appeared in London, by Mr. MUIRHEAD, which has been republished by APPLETON & Co., (10,) with certain parts of the original work omitted, which would have had no special interest for readers in this country. This *Life of Watt*, the father of the steam-engine, forms a very suitable companion-volume to the *Life of Stephenson*, the father of railways, which has recently been published.

Songs of the Church is the title of a new volume of poems and hymns, accompanied with appropriate melodies, and a fullest of chants, arranged by GEORGE C. DAVIES, Cincinnati, and published by DELISSER & PROCTOR, of New-York. The principles upon which the [illegible] are arranged, is new, and the execution of the work appears to be almost [illegible] admirable. (11.) [illegible] of our publishers was [illegible] in republishing a certain class of English books, are guilty of advertising, as the opinions of the London *Times* and other respectable British journals, the remarks which are printed in them as advertisements, which are written by the publishers of authors themselves, and are distinctly printed as advertisements. The practice is one which a respectable publisher ought not to entertain. Accompanying a novel by Mrs. MAILLARD, entitled *The Jealous Husband*, (12,) the publisher sends a considerable number of these "puffs collusive," which are the more to be deprecated as the work itself has sufficient merit to enable it to stand alone, without any such assistance.

Good books for good boys are so abundant, that if it were possible to cure human nature of its tendency to evil, by moral reading, there need be no more sin or wrong-doing among men. But, unhappily, this is not the case. "Good books," though, are not therefore to be despised. Some of them, no doubt, do good. *Henry Willard, or the Value of Right Principles*, by the author of *Edward Clifford*, has recently been published by M. W. Dodd, which strikes us as a very favorable example of the class which it represents. (13.)

A small volume of miscellaneous poems by ALBERT SUTLIFFE, has just been published in Boston, where so many new poets appear every year that we cannot remember half their names. There is no distinctive character in Mr. SUTLIFFE'S poems, none of them are positively bad, while there are a few that are positively good. Thirty years ago, when poets were not so abundant, such a volume might have excited a sensation; but then, thirty years ago TENNYSON and HOOD were unknown, and such poems would not have appeared so much like echoes from these masters of the lyre. (14.)

DELISSER & PROCTOR have added to their very excellent series of popular biographies, under the editorship of Mr. O. W. WIGHT, *Wiffen's Life of Tasso*, (15,) and a *Life of Mahomet*, compiled from the splendid pages of GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*. (16.)

When BRYANT and HALLECK were just budding into reputation, and LONGFELLOW and WILLIS were names unknown to song, PERCIVAL was our most renowned poet, and his verses were sung in drawing rooms and recited by school girls. But, after achieving a reputation as a poet, he took to the more sober business of geological surveying and philological studies. Yet he is still entitled to a high rank among our poets, and a new admiration for his writings will be awakened by the beautiful edition, in two volumes of blue and gold, which TICKNOR & FIELDS have published of his metrical compositions. (17.) We are glad to see an intimation that these volumes will be followed by a third one, containing the poet's translations.

From HAZARD, of Philadelphia, we have a new edition of CARLYLE'S *Life of Schiller*, published from the second London edition. (18.)

There are in these United States 31,850 lawyers, whose names and residences have been faithfully collected and published by Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, in a volume of 1,032 pages, which contains, besides these names, a great amount of useful information pertaining to the legal profession, the collection of debts in the various States, the time of holding courts, and the names of Judges, (19.)

Lieutenant KIPP of the Second Regiment of Artillery, has published a very interesting little volume of Military experiences, in which he gives an account of the expedition against the Northern Indians, the tribes of Coeur d'Alenes, Spokanes and Pelouzes in the Summer of 1858. The narrative is confined almost wholly to the exploits of the army, and very little is given of personal adventures among the savages in those wild regions. (20.)

A new edition of BURLAMAQUI'S *Principles of Natural Law* comes to us from Columbus, Ohio, from the seventh London edition, very handsomely printed. (21.)

The last volume of the splendid edition of COOPER'S works, now in course of publication by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., is the *Spy*, which should have been the first, if the publishers had consulted the popularity and the chronology of these immortal novels. The steel engraved illustrations, from designs by DARLEY, are the best examples of "book-work" we have seen. (22.)

Religious books constantly accumulate upon our table, and they are so numerous at the present time, and so devoid of any special interest that we can do no more than give their titles, which will sufficiently indicate their character. (23)

Another very pleasant volume, very elegantly got up by the author of a "Salad for the Solitary," has been published by SCRIBNER. It is very similar in manner to his first volume, but more carefully collated, with a larger amount of curious literary fragments and histories.

The HARPERS have published a new catalogue of their own publications, making a closely printed volume of 231 pages including an index.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* maintains the well-earned reputation of this excellent periodical. It opens with a thoughtful and interesting paper on the literary Art of SHAKESPEARE, and thence skips lightly on into a vivacious story of a young Mandarin of fashion, not very Chinese but decidedly clever and amusing. "A trip to Cuba" is continued in a pleasant vein of agreeable reminiscence, and affords a highly tropical contrast to a curious piece of antiquarian research in respect of SMOLLETT, in which a number of incidents illustrating the novelist's times and his own character, are set forth from letters preserved in Philadelphia. An "Essay on the Differential and Integral Calculus," rather undigested, crude, and pretentious, was intended, we suppose, to be popular, but is merely simless. The capital Boston story of "Bulls and Bears" is concluded in this number, and merits reproduction in an independent shape. Mrs. STOWE'S "Minister" goes on with her "Wooing," and the "Professor at his Breakfast Table" abdicates small talk on theology for small talk on society, very much to the advantage of his hearers and of his own reputation. "A Charge with Prince Rupert" is a well-conceived and effective magazine monograph, on a very striking historical character, and "The Stereoscope and the Stereograph" is in the best vein of its author, whose name the reader will be at no loss to discover. *Apropos* of which, let us suggest to the managers of the *Atlantic* that there is something slightly ridiculous in the publicity which is now regularly given to the authorship of their "anonymous" contributions. Why not print the names of writers in the magazine, if they are to be printed all over the country? If there be any value in the anonymous, by all means let us have it; if not, not. The writer on the stereoscope suggests the probability that bombs and battle-fields may soon be photographed. We have ourself seen several excellent photographs of bursting shells, quite as good as the well-known stereographs of the comet of 1858, or of waves breaking in a high wind along a rocky shore. The brief "Reviews" of the *Atlantic* are very good, and would have been better had the critic of *Trübner's Guide* not thought it necessary to go out of his way to puff a personal friend at the expense of Mr. MORAN.

(1.) My Early Days. By ELIZA W. FARNHAM. New-York: TRAUTWINE & HUTCHINSON. 1859.

(2.) The Cassique of Kiawah. A Colonial Romance. By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. New-York: RUTTLEDGE. 1859.

(3.) The Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. HEADLEY. Illustrated. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. Pp. 378.

(4.) Memoir of John Griscom, with an account of the New-York High School, Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, the House of Refuge, and other Institutions. By JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROS. 1859.

(5.) Wall-street to Cashmere. A Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe, comprising visits during 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58. By JOHN B. IRELAND. With nearly one hundred illustrations, from Sketches on the spot by the author. New-York: R. A. ROBERTS & Co. 1859. Pp. 551.

(6.) A Synopsis of Jewish History, from the Return of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity to the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. By the Rev. H. A. HENRY, Rabbi of the Congregation Sherith Israel, San Francisco: TOWNE & BACON. 1859.

(7.) The Crescent and the Cross; or, Romance and Reality in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. By ELIOT WARBURTON. Illustrated. New-York: PECK & BLISS. 1859.

(8.) The Convalescent. By N. PARKER WILLIS. New-York: CARLETON. 1859.

(9.) Hours with My Pupils. By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS, Author of "Ida Norman," &c. The Young Lady's Mentor and Parents' and Teachers' Assistant. By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS. New-York: BOURNE. 1859.

(10.) The Life of James Watt, with Selections from his Correspondence. By JAMES PATERSON MUIRHEAD, M. A. Illustrated with wood-cuts. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

(11.) Songs of the Church; or, Psalms and Hymns of the Christian Church, adapted to appropriate Melodies, with a full set of Chants for each season of the christian year. By GEORGE C. DAVIES. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

(12.) The Jealous Husband. A story of the Heart. By Mrs. ASHWORTH MAINE MAILLARD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON. 1859.

(13.) Henry Willard, or the Value of Right Principles. By the author of Edward Clifton. New-York: M. W. DODD. 1859.

(14.) Poems. By EDWARD SUTLIFFE. Boston: JAMES MUNROE & Co. 1859. Pp. 144.

(15.) Life of Torquato Tasso. By J. H. WIFFEN. With an appendix on the Jerusalem Delivered. By M. SIMONDE SMORMONT. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

(16.) Life of Mahomet. By EDWARD GIBBON. With notes by DEAN MILMAN and Mr. WILLIAM SMITH. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

(17.) The Poetical Works of James Gates Percival. With a Biographical Sketch. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1859.

(18.) The Life of Frederick Schiller. Comprehending an examination of his Works. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Philadelphia: WILLIS P. HAZARD. 1859.

(19.) Livingston's United States Law Register and Official Directory. Being a Handbook of Information useful to every Business Man and Lawyer. By JOHN LIVINGSTON, of the New-York Bar. New-York. 1859.

(20.) Army Life on the Pacific; a Journal of the Expedition against the Northern Indians in the Summer of 1858. By LAWRENCE A. KIPP, Second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A. New-York: RODDER. 1859.

(21.) The Principles of Natural and Political Law. By J. J. BURLAMAQUI. Columbus, Ohio: JESSE H. RILEY & Co. 1859.

(22.) The Spy; a Tale of the Neutral Ground. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. Illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY. New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. 1859.

(23.) The Limits of Religious Thought Examined in eight lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in the year MDCCCLVIII, on the Brampton Foundation. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B. D. First American, from the third London Edition, with the Notes translated. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

The Christian Graces. A Series of Lectures on 2 Peter, i., 5—12. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. New-York: SANFORD & Co.

My Sister Margaret: A Temperance Story. By Mrs. M. C. EDWARDS. Illustrated. New-York: CARLTON & PORTER.

The Good News of God. Sermons. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley. New-York: BURNS, BUCHANAN and ABBEY.

Portrait of a Christian. Drawn from Life. A Memoir of MARIA ELIZABETH CRAVE. By her Pastor, CHARLES ROSKELL, D. D. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.

Spiritual Conferences. By FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, D. D. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1859.

Revival Sketches and Manual. In two parts. By the Rev. HERMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. American Tract Society, New-York.

Proverbial and Moral Thoughts, in a series of Essays. By CHARLES HENRY HANSON. Boston: MAYHEW & BAKER.

A Commentary, Critical, Expository, and Practical, on the Gospel of St. Luke. For the use of ministers, theological students, Bible classes, &c. By JOHN OWEN, D. D. 1859.

The Union Tabernacle, a Movable Tent Church, showing its Rise and Success, &c. By Rev. EDWIN M. LONG, superintendent. Philadelphia: PARRY & McMILLAN. 1859.

The Epistles of St. Peter and St. Jude Preached and Explained. By MARTIN LUTHER. Translated, with Preface and Notes, by E. H. GILLETT. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH. 1859.

Ben Sylvester's Word. By the author of the Heir of Redcliffe. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

Truth is Everything; a Tale for Young Persons. From the third London Edition. By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

The Bible in the Levant; or, The Life and Letters of the Rev. C. N. Righter, Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant. By SAMUEL LEONARD PARKER. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

MOTION FOR A STAY.

John Graham vs. *Louis H. Meyer.*—An application was, this morning, made on behalf of the defendant herein, for a stay of execution, pending a motion for a new trial. Judge NELSON gave the defendant 60 days to make a case on which to move for a new trial, but denied the motion for a stay of execution.

PRACTICE—WRIT OF ERROR—RULE OF REFERENCE.

Williamson H. Williamson et al. vs. *James H. Sugden.*—In this case a verdict was found for the plaintiffs, and the defendant made a case to move for a new trial, with leave to turn it into a bill of exceptions. The motion was made and denied, and judgment ordered on the verdict, and the defendant then carried the case to the Supreme Court by writ of error. By an inadvertence the case was entered to the record without being changed in form into a bill of exceptions; but the error was not noticed, and the case was argued on the questions of law involved. The Supreme Court, however, took notice of the irregularity and disposed of the case on that point without touching the points of law involved.

The defendant now moved to make the change of the case into a bill of exceptions, that it might be carried again to the Supreme Court for decision of the questions involved.

Motion granted on payment of the costs in the Supreme Court.

EXCESS OF DUTIES—APPRAISEMENT.

James Drake et. al vs. Hiram J. Redfield.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of the Port to recover back an excess of duties and penalty imposed by the defendant upon an importation of about 190 hogsheads of sugar, by reason of an alleged undervaluation.

There were two questions in the case. The first was whether there was a valid appraisement of the goods. It appears that the plaintiffs had appealed from the first appraisement and a re-appraisement was had. The merchants appraiser was examined, and from his testimony it appeared that the appraisement was made by samples, but it did not appear that the samples were of those sugars, that there was a sample of one package in ten, or how the samples were taken.

The second question was whether the plaintiffs had paid the duties in order to get possession of their goods. The testimony showed that they had given their bond for the payment of the duties, and that some of the sugars had been delivered to them. But it appeared that some of them were still in the appraiser's office, and could not be got except on payment of the penalty imposed.

The Judge left it to the jury as a matter of fact to say whether there had been a legal appraisement of one package in ten, and whether the plaintiffs had paid the money to get possession of the goods, telling them that the law presumed that a public officer had done his duty, and in this case the Collector was required to send one package in ten to the Appraisers' office, and if the plaintiffs paid their money to get possession of those packages, it was sufficient.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, being $3,530 20, and interest from November, 1855.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Chas. H. Frost vs. *Andrew Quackenbush et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Wm. Turner vs. *Alex. Edgar et al.*—*Lewis Janin* vs. *John B. Gray.*—Motions denied without costs to either party.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Davies.

The People vs. *James Glass.*—At eleven o'clock this morning the Jury were sent for, having been out nearly thirty-six hours without arriving at a verdict.

In answer to inquiries by the Court, the foreman stated that they were not agreed, and were not making any progress towards an agreement. He did not think that there was any prospect that by further deliberation or instruction from the Court they would be enabled to agree upon a verdict. They had given the case the most careful consideration, and he did not see how they could agree.

The Judge asked if the counsel in the case would consent to the discharge of the Jury.

Counsel consented, and the Jury were discharged from further attendance. The Court then adjourned to the first Monday in June.

It is understood that the Jury stood ten in favor of a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and two for acquittal.

Mr. Waterbury subsequently made an application to Justice Davies sitting in the Supreme Court, for a writ of *certiorari* to take the cause to the Supreme Court. The Judge granted the application. This application was made probably with a view of changing the venue to another county, as it would be next to impossible to obtain another jury in this county.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Sanford.

Rosa Jodl vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action for $5,000 damages for personal injuries received through falling into a hole in the street. The plaintiff is a young lady, a Jewess. In company with three other ladies and a gentleman, she went to Niblo's on the evening of April 21, 1857. The party returned home in a stage; and, while getting out of the stage near the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, the plaintiff was precipitated into a deep hole left in the street by negligence of the Corporation, and much injured.

In respect to the extent of injury suffered by plaintiff, Dr. H. Walton, a physician, testified that the plaintiff called on him and said she had met with an accident; she complained of her legs and pain in her spine; had since attended her frequently; the duration of an injury of the kind she had sustained was uncertain; his bill for attendance was $72, and there had been another bill of $40.

The Chief-Justice charged the jury that the principal question was whether the accident was caused by the neglect of defendants in leaving the hole in the street. On that question the jury must consider whether the plaintiff had exercised care and diligence to avoid falling into the hole, or if she had not she could not recover.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff.

[illegible] Trust.

Elisha Corlies vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company.*—Case [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Grand Jury, having finished their business, were discharged for the Term this morning. They presented a very large batch of indictments.

Matthew McAllier was convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentence was deferred, as, after the verdict had been rendered, he [illegible] that the prisoner was not guilty, but that another man was, and promised to produce the true burglar within twenty-four hours.

Anne Brown was tried for the grand larceny of $20. Anne was employed as a servant by Mr. Tuthill, at $8 per month. One day Mr. Tuthill went out, and, on his return the servant had vanished with $26 belonging to him. He subsequently met her in Hester-street, and spoke to her about the matter; when she used offensive language to him, and called to her assistance a rather disreputable-looking character. She was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Recent Cases

RELATIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF RECEIVER AND SHERIFF.

Matter of the North American Gold Peruke Company—Supreme Court, General Term. This was an appeal from an order denying a motion. The facts are stated in the opinion, which we give in full.

DAVIES, J.—A motion was made at the Special Term for an order upon the Receiver appointed in the dissolution of the above-named corporation, to pay to the petitioners, Noble, Bennett & Pecker, two judgments recovered by them against the corporation. It appears from the petition that these judgments were procured and entered, and execution issued, as they allege, levied upon the property and effects of the Receiver. They also allege that the Receiver has taken possession of the property levied on, and sold the same, and has the proceeds in his hands. The application was made by the plaintiffs to the judgments, without the Sheriff joining therein, and on the denial of the Receiver that any such levy had been made, and an averment that the judgment had been collusively obtained, the Judge, at Special Term, denied the motion without prejudice to the right of the Sheriff to make any motion he may be advised. From this order an appeal has been taken.

There can be no doubt that the Receiver took the property subject to all existing equities and liens. Whatever liens were acquired on the property at the time of his appointment, may, by the permission of the Court, be enforced. And no suit or proceeding can be instituted against the Receiver, but by the permission of the Court. (Noe vs. Gibson, 7 Paige, 513.) If the Sheriff had made a levy on the property which, notwithstanding came into the hands of the Receiver, it is for him to enforce that levy. He is entitled to collect the money, and apply it in the Execution, if the levy was made. It is his duty so to do. If the officer of this Court has taken possession of the property thus levied on, and holds the same, he is bound to account to the Sheriff for the proceeds.

As the order appealed from is made without prejudice to the rights of the Sheriff to make such application to this Court as he may be advised, we see no reason for disturbing it. The Sheriff is the party entitled to the possession of the goods levied on by him, and if, by order of this Court, and through its officers, those goods have been converted into money, it follows that the Sheriff is entitled to such proceeds.

The order appealed from is affirmed, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL TERM, 1859.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

F. H. Bartholomew vs. *Sawyer & Carr.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages from Sawyer & Carr, for infringement of a patent granted to plaintiff for improvement in valves adapted to the purposes of water-closets, &c., &c., and which has become in extensive use.

The defendants having obtained a patent some two years subsequent to the date of plaintiff's patent, have been several years engaged in manufacturing and selling valves, in the construction of which the particular feature patented to said Bartholomew, was embraced, and of which the defendant and the trade had been constantly notified and warned against infringing.

Upon coming to trial the defendants admitted the fact of infringement, and the utility of the invention; but denied the validity of the patent, and relied, in their defence, upon showing that the invention was not novel.

After a trial, occupying the Court two days, the Jury, after an absence of less than ten minutes, came in with a verdict for the plaintiff—thus sustaining his patent and giving him *three thousand dollars* damages, being the full amount claimed by him, with costs of Court.

This, therefore, is to caution the public against infringing upon the patent of the subscriber, either by "manufacturing, vending or using," any valves embracing the improvement secured to him; and to notify all who may have infringed, that by accounting for the same to the subscriber they will avoid the liability of incurring an action at law for damages for such infringement, whether by either "making, vending or using," all of which are alike deemed infringements by the patent law.

The subscriber manufactures and keeps on hand self-acting hydrants, self-supplying pan-closets, and hopper-closets, which dispense with any cistern; double and single valves, hose couplings, &c., &c., constructed under his several patents, and which are in extensive use. Supplied to the trade only. Orders solicited.

For licenses to manufacture, apply to the subscriber,

F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 84 Marion-street, Palmetto.

The Presbyterian General Assembly (New School.)

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Thursday, May 19, 1859.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in this city at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was opened by a sermon from the Moderator of the last Assembly, the Rev. Mr. L. R. P. TEMPLETON, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. The theme of the discourse was the office of Bishop, from 1 Timothy, i., a subject interesting in its relations to the place of the lay element, in the present revival of religion. The Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. STORS & NELES, Temporary Clerks. The attendance of Commissioners is large, the city receives their guests with open arms and large hearts, and the docket of business promises an interesting and important session.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 20, 1859.

MEATS.

No very important changes have occurred in this line, during the week. Butchers refer to the prevalence of a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds, at uniform prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Beef, brisket, ℔ lb	14	@	17
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 00	@1	75
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	3	@	4
Corned Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	13½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12	@	13½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. W. Evans, D.D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach in the Ninth-Street Baptist Church (the former Mr. Burlingham's) West 16th st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Compensation*; or, the Sufferings of this Life not Worthy to be Compared with the Glory to be Revealed. All are cordially invited to attend.
WM. E. DODGE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks-st. and Willoughby-st., which was dedicated to the service of God on the 8th inst., will be open for divine worship TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN. Sabbath Sch. at 9 and 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. N. B.—The Church will be open from 3½ to 5 o'clock on Friday evening for the purpose of letting pews.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—PUBLIC SERVICE is to be opened THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Presbyterian Church, Irving-square, on Greene-av., Brooklyn. Arrangements have been made to hold divine worship EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, if the trustees have kindly granted the use of the edifice, and the pulpit will be carefully supplied. The Rev. H. B. Cornwall, of Westminster Church, Sabbath-place, will preach there TO-MORROW at 3½ o'clock.

A NEW MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE WILL be inaugurated on SUNDAY NEXT in the northwestern part of the City. The Church of the Free Gospel (Protestant Episcopal) in 29th-st., west of the 8th av., will be opened as a free Church. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. That Church has been purchased, and the support of the Missionary (the Rev. Mr. Meine, late of Rockaway) provided by the congregation of the Parish of Calvary, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. Seats free.

THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE Church of Israel to the Jews will hold a public meeting in Christ Church, Murray Hill, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. A statement of the minister, who will be present, and a sermon delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Gadsden, D. D., all persons interested in the social and religious welfare of our Jewish population are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON-ST. AND WILLIAM-ST.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST Society will open their new Church edifice in Wall-st., near Third-av., TO-MORROW, 22d inst. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. CARTER, D. D.; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. HENRY BEECHER of Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will preach at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 22. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

The Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., Missionary to India, will preach the concluding sermon in this series of novel use of the Academy of Music, on the following SUNDAY EVENING, May 22.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the Seventh Church of Bloomingdale, corner of 69th-st. and Broadway, under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. VAN ARSDALE, will be held on SABBATH next, the 22d inst. Addresses by the Hon. THOS. JEFFERSON, MORTIMER BRUCE, Esq., and others. Singing by the children.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE NEXT Discourse of the series, upon the Women of the Bible, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lyceum Hall, No. 18 Abingdon-square. Subject—*Women the Prophetess*. Preaching also in the morning at 10½. Subject—*The Church in the Upper Room*. Seats free. Sabbath-school, at 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. A discourse suitable to the Twelfth Anniversary will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING. The Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of Yorkville, will at EVENING address the Youth's Missionary Society, on the occasion of their Quarterly Celebration. All cordially invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual daily meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Association's New Rooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, cor. 12th-st. An essay will be read by M. J. CALKINS, Esq. Subject—"Man's Social Nature." Young men are invited to attend. EUGENE THOMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—WILL meet corner of 2d av. and 1st st., on SUNDAY, May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th avs., the Rev. JOHN R. THOMPSON, Pastor. The invitation is to all. Remember the resolution. By order,
ISAAC M. PRYE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

THE REV. E. PETERS WILL, TO-MORROW MORNING, give the first of a series of discourses on the *Beatitudes*. In the EVENING he will consider, by request, the question—*What will Become of the Suicide in the Immortal World?* The public are invited. Church corner of 4th and South 2d sts., Williamsburgh.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. THOMAS SKINNER, of Philadelphia, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock; and address the Sabbath School in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., of New-York, is expected to address the Boys' Meeting next Thursday night.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—Preaching by Pastor, the Rev. W. R. FOWLER, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The yearly renting of pews will take place in this Church, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BOWLING WILL REPEAT to his own congregation, in Bedford-st., NEXT SUNDAY, his recent Annual Sermon before the Bible Society, in two parts. Subject for the MORNING—*The Bible Testimony to Jesus*. EVENING—*The Victories of the Bible, and the duty of its Universal Dissemination*.

PIERREPONT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Brooklyn. SUNDAY, May 22, there will be preaching in this Church, in the MORNING by the Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, D. D., of Boston; in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. Geo. D. BOARDMAN, of Rochester. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. DR. MILNER, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hicksmond-st. and Wyckoff-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d ave.—The Rev. F. S. DeHASS, having entered upon his labors as Pastor of this Church, will preach at TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st. The Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN of Rochester, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. G. DOUGLASS BEVERIDGE, late an officer of the U. S. Army.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Light-st., South River.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, Minister in charge. Subject in the morning—*The Comfort of the Contrite Spirit*; in the afternoon—*The Silent Voice of Jesus*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—ON THE 22D INST., at 8 P. M., the Rev. Dr. BURGHARD, and at 7½ P. M. the Rev. John NEUNDER, will preach in connection with the opening of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, of New-York, will preach in the Chapel of this Church, at the corner of Clermont and Greene ave., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER Reef Broome and Greene sts. The Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, soon to go as a missionary to India, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly known as the Livingston Church,) corner of 52d st. and 4th-av. The Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. H. B. STRYKER at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. SAMUEL W. SAYRES, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, on the *The Bright Side of the Discipline of Trial*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRAYING ASSOCIATION will meet on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at the Norfolk-st M. E. Church, throughout the day and evening. Service will commence at the usual hours. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE BIBLE.—A series of lectures on this subject will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of the 6th av., by the Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. as usual.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. V. R. HUNTER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING by the Rev. ANSON SHEPARD, of New-York, at 7½.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., the Rev. J. RAYMOND BRADLEY, Rector. TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject of discourse for the Evening—*The Punishment of Lot's Wife*.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SABBATH MORNING in Market st. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the House Chapel of the Friendless in 10th-st., near Madison-av. Seats free.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD MCBRIDE, OF GLASGOW, (formerly of Glasgow,) will preach on SABBATH MORNING, 22d of May, in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near 8th av. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. W. W. HALLOWAY WILL preach at Tyler's Academy, south 5th-st., near Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until further notice. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

CHORAL SERVICES.—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, at Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in St. James' Church, Hamilton-square, on SUNDAY MORNING next. Services at 10½ o'clock.

MRS. A. SPENCE IS ENGAGED TO SPEAK at 56 Dodworth's, No. 663 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, May 22—MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give her last Lecture of the Course, in Musical Fund Hall, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—THE REV. T. O. PORTERFIELD (Swedenborgian)—Northeast corner of Bond-st. and 2d-av. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SABBATH SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Beaumont, of the Methodist Church, will preach in the Lecture Room, This Evening, May 21, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Ward will preach in the Lecture Room, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Ward will preach in the Lecture Room, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Beaumont

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

TERMS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK-TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars per year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars; five copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gala Matinee, 1 P. M.—La Traviata—I Puritani.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, Evening—Seven Daughters.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midnight Bell—A Rough Diamond.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Rex.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Delineations—The Quaker City.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Hasty Pudding.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Honey Bees—The Spanish Rangers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Delineations—The Quaker City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada ..... 8½ P. M.
North and West, Way Mail ..... 8½ A. M.
Western Rail via Fort Jervis ..... 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ..... 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
East by Railroad, by Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 8 P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad ..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for the Overland Mail should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Ocean Queen for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Five days later intelligence from Europe, which we received by the *City of Baltimore*, bounded off Cape Race, adds nothing decisive to the movement of the Italian war. The Austrians continued to hover along the line of the Po, but beyond a few inconclusive skirmishes of the advanced guard of the belligerents, no collision had taken place. On the 13th, the French Emperor, accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON, had left Marseilles for Genoa. It is reasonable to suppose the presence of NAPOLEON will change the operations of the allies from a defensive to an offensive character. The money market in England had begun to experience the expected reaction. Consols were advancing, but the general aspect of financial affairs was encouraging, notwithstanding the speedy necessity of a new British loan was commonly discussed. Sixteen new failures were announced at the Stock-board.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow, May 7, arrived at this port last evening. We have received by her Glasgow evening papers of that day.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, were received this morning, presently before this paper went to press. We give various details and extracts of interest.

Our dates from Hayti are to April 23. Two lines of coastwise steamers are projected, one to traverse the northern and the other the southern shore of the Island, from Port-au-Prince to San Domingo. The financial report of the new Government states that arrangements are made for meeting all the interest payments on the State debt as fast as they accrue; and that a reform of the educational system of the Republic is contemplated. A new naval school is to be established at Port-au-Prince. Among monetary schemes, a national bank is mentioned.

By the United States steamer *Memphis* we have news from Barbados to May 6. The markets were generally quiet, the weather dry, and public health improving.

Three others of the steamers chartered for the Paraguay Expedition have returned; the steamers *Atlanta*, Commander HIDGELEY, and the *Memphis*, Commander MARCHAND, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and the steamer *Chagres*, which was towed by the first-named steamers from Montevideo to the Capes of Delaware. The *Chagres* has gone to Philadelphia, and the *Atlanta* and *Memphis* proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The list of their officers is given in another column.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, on the 18th, ignored the bill of indictment against Capt. CORRIE, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Slave-trade.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge SPERRY, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the cases of BURBRIDGE and LABORROW, the Oberlin prisoners. The writ is returnable on the 25th May. It is understood that argument will be made on the constitutionality of the fugitive Slave-law. The plea upon which this writ is granted differs from the one formerly presented to the same Court and denied. The prisoners allege their unlawful detention in prison, and ask the Court to inquire into the cause of imprisonment.

Captains STRINGHAM, MERCUR and PURVIANCE, U. S. N., have been appointed an Examining Board to attend the next examination of the pupils of the Naval Academy.

Our dispatches from Washington state the Treasury receipts of the week at $1,200,000. The amount in Treasury, subject to draft, is $4,356,000.

The first overland express from the Kansas gold mines has arrived at Leavenworth, bringing a small consignment of gold-dust. The accounts of the yield of the mines are as conflicting as ever.

Judge BOREL, Chief Justice of Utah Territory, left Atchison, K. T., on the 3d instant, in company with J. B. RANDOLPH, sutler of the fifth regiment of Infantry, *en route* for Utah.

The Boston and Rhode Island Knights Templars arrived at Washington yesterday, and will call upon the President to-day.

Two murderers, JACOBS and EVANS, convicted of the murder of their wives, were executed at Pittsburgh yesterday. EVANS made a speech of an hour and a half under the gallows.

Capt. AMOS PILLSBURY was appointed General Superintendent of Police at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday. The quarterly report of the Acting General Superintendent was presented and accepted. The Board reserved its decision with regard to the propriety of granting Municipal Policeman MCCUNE a new trial, and adjourned to Tuesday.

The action brought by H. B. GOODYEAR against The New-York Gutta Percha Company, for infringement of what are known as the Hard India Rubber Patents and Gutta Percha Patents, was tried in the United States Circuit Court on Thursday, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff, thus sustaining the validity of the patents.

JOHN MCKEON, Esq., to whom the Comptroller submitted the question of the validity of the famous "Lowber Claim," has given his opinion that the Comptroller should take measures to set aside the execution and the sales of the City property, made some time since. His opinion is based on the decisions of Justices DAVIES and SUTHERLAND in the proceedings heretofore.

The reported transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were unusually light, and prices of the principal kinds declined materially, closing quite irregularly. Favored by the news per *City of Baltimore*, holders of Cotton claimed an advance of ¼c. per lb., but did not effect any important sales. Provisions were generally depressed; Hog products were decidely cheaper. Coffee was in better demand. Rice, Sugars, and Molasses were quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were very moderate.

HOW THE RAILROADS MAKE MONEY OUT OF POCKET.—The following brief statement from the Cincinnati *Gazette* is a significant commentary upon the policy which railway managers have, just now, some inscrutable reason for pursuing:

"The arrangements lately made in this city between railroad agents regarding freights is being disregarded, we understand. Shipments were made to Boston yesterday at 35c. for fourth class. Fourth-class freight was taken from Louisville last week for New-York at 15c. The Pennsylvania Central bill also, but the New-York Central did far better, and secured the contract."

Of course the immediate object is mutual injury. What further result is expected or desired in this belligerent competition it is hard to divine. It can hardly be that which sometimes temps businessmen and things too dark first issued may quit the field. The great trunk routes, we take for granted, must continue to compete for the Western trade, and continue to do so in the interest of different parties. There can be no monopoly on a scale large enough to embrace the traffic between the seaboard and the Mississippi Valley. Consequently the fight can look to no other conclusion than what may result from mutual annoyance, and must be subject to renewal whenever the party first compelled to beat off has become sufficiently recruited to engage in another battle.

As in most wars the excitement and glory rest chiefly with the commanders. Shareholders stand in a relation to these hostilities similar to that of the rank and file in a military engagement. They constitute the passive material. Others direct the movements and manœuvres; their function is to be shot at.

It is quite time that these ruinous rivalries were ended. Their effect is worse than any which could follow independent action. If each road would attend to its own business, and serve its customers at fair rates, without regard to its competitors, it would in the end make both reputation and money. Doing business below cost may be very amusing while it lasts; but is in its nature temporary. Even stockholders, whose patient trust is proverbial, will weary of it at last.

One word to the undistinguished many who own stock. It is true they took some active part in the management of their own property. Boards of Directors become practically, almost without exception, close corporations. Let the stockholders, as such, hold meetings, annually at least, to review the action of their representatives, and to express their opinions upon the policy of the management. Such meetings would have a moral influence, if not upon the Directors, yet certainly on the public. All experience has shown that fiduciary agents cannot be too closely watched. To such vigilance the honest will never object, and those of a different stamp clearly need it. A large portion of the misdeeds of Directors has proceeded from a consciousness that they were practically free from supervision.

The Seat of War.

In the outline map which we this morning publish of the seat of war in Italy we have aimed simply to set before our readers at a glance the general features of the theatre on which a great European contest has now been commenced. We have taken the liberty of thrusting Rome up a little above her just meridian, and of depressing Vienna as much below hers, because we wished to bring into clear relief the position of the contending parties in respect of their capital cities and of the positive centres of their action.

From Paris and Vienna, it will be seen, the railway lines of Austria and France converge directly upon Sardinia. The whole distance of about 470 miles, between the Austrian capital and Novara in Sardinia, can now be performed by railway. The French lines, from Paris, cross the Sardinian frontier above Chambéry, and end at St. Jean de Maurienne, near the foot of the Mont Cenis Pass. On the other side of this pass, at Susa, the Sardinian railway begins, and passes through Turin to Alexandria and Genoa; the entire distance from Paris to Alexandria being just about equal to the distance from Vienna to Novara. Allowance must, however, be made for the forty miles of mountain travel from St. Jean de Maurienne to Susa over the Mont Cenis Pass.

The Austrian army of invasion, at the latest advices, occupied the country between the River Ticino and the River Sesia, and had pushed on their headquarters as far as Tronzano, about half way between the Sesia and the Dora, behind which latter river the Sardinians were entrenched awaiting their advance. The only symptom of energetic operations on the part of the Austrians, however, yet given, had been shown in the neighborhood of Casale, which commands the river Po between Turin and Alexandria.

To the east of Alexandria the reader will find in the Austro-Lombard city of Pavia and the Parmesan city of Piacenza, (garrisoned by Austria in defiance of the Treaties of 1815,) the strong points upon which the Austrians in the event of their retreat or expulsion from Sardinia would necessarily fall back. He will perceive also that should the Franco-Sardinian armies cross the Ticino in their turn, and pass beyond Milan they would put themselves between the Austrians at Pavia and Piacenza to the south, and the Austrians at Verona, Mantua, Legnago and the Lake of Garda to the north. From Pavia eastward, indeed, the whole line of the River Po is menaced by Austrian fortresses, corresponding with another line of fortresses which runs from the Lake of Como eastward to Verona, and making the intervening plains of Lombardy, with their canals and their rivers, a sort of vast trap. Lombardy would be open to the victorious French and Sardinians, just as Lower Sardinia has been open to the invading Austrians, and Milan would be more easy of access to the former than Turin has proved to be to the latter; but the reader, though never so little of a soldier, will see at a glance that unless the Italians of Central Italy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Roman States, really rise in force upon the isolated Austrian garrisons and cut off their system of communications; or Lombardy itself breaks out in revolt from Milan to Venice; or a powerful French diversion is made upon the eastern coast of Italy, a French and Sardinian invasion of Lombardy would be a very perilous expedition. Against the last of these three contingencies which the immense naval force of France makes very serious, Austria can oppose her possession of Ancona, Ferrara and Bologna, in the Roman States, with Venice in her own dominions; and her steam fleet, consisting now of one screw ship-of-the-line, three screw frigates and thirteen screw sloops-of-war, with thirty steam gun-boats.

In the presence of such elements of strength on the one side and the other, wary commanders, both Austrian and French, may well deliberate upon their measures. If the most pressing immediate need of Austria is to withdraw her army from a hazardous position in Sardinia, from her hasty assumption of which she has failed to derive any military advantages to compensate for the moral *prestige* which the act has cost her, it must have also become a question of great gravity with the Franco-Sardinian leaders in what way they can best undertake the offensive attitude which seems likely to be thrust upon them. If NAPOLEON III., as is reported, has really conceived the plan of a grand campaign, by which the multiplied difficulties of a Lombard campaign are to be met and overcome, that plan, from the nature of things, must require some time for its full maturity and development, since in all probability it must involve a naval demonstration on the Adriatic to be executed in harmony with a movement from the lines of Genoa and Turin, of the Dora and the Po. A war in Italy, in the actual circumstances of the opposing armies, [illegible] of wary manœuvring quite as much as of fighting, and this the public, impatient of telegrams, will do well to bear in mind.

General Nye and the Police.

The Times has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the appointment of General NYE to be Police Commissioner was an unwise and an injurious step. We hold that opinion still—in spite of the genial, eloquent and admirable speech with which the General took his leave of the Police Department on Thursday night. It is needless for us to say that we believe religiously every statement which General NYE made on that occasion—we have therefore not the slightest doubt that he did not want the office, that he refused for a long time to accept it when it was pressed upon him, and that he finally consented to take it only on the supposition that he would be relieved from it at the end of thirty days. His assertions on these points are not only explicit but perfectly natural. Office holding now-a-days is not a profession which sensible men, with any considerable self-respect and the ability to earn a living by the industries of private life, are very likely to crave. It involves a good deal of legitimate responsibility, and a good deal which is illegitimate and still more burdensome. Nothing, therefore, but a very high-toned, self-sacrificing purpose to serve the public,—or an uneasy ambition for the supposed importance of place and power, can induce any but needy, unscrupulous political jobbers to enter upon the discomforts and the imbecilities of public office.

But Gen. NYE's declarations upon this point only strengthen our conviction of the Governor's lack of wisdom in making this appointment. We are more puzzled than ever to imagine why Gov. KING should have so pertinaciously forced upon him an office which he did not want, and which the public interest did not require him to accept. Any man of sound judgment and in a position to exercise it freely, could not have failed to see at that time that Gen. NYE's appointment would be almost the very worst that could have been made,—not from any lack of ability or of character on his part, but from the peculiar circumstances of the case. The law creating the commission was of doubtful constitutionality and of still more doubtful expediency. It had been passed against the vehement protest of the City authorities and the strong disapprobation of four fifths of the people; it was by no means certain that it could under any circumstances secure what was absolutely necessary to its efficiency and permanence, namely, the confidence of the public; and nothing but the reiterated pledges of the responsible authorities that it should be held wholly and rigidly aloof from the partisanship which Mayor WOOD had infused so thoroughly into the old Police, and which had shaken the public faith in its honesty and capacity, had availed to secure the forbearance of the people, and induced them to look with any degree of hope to its practical workings for a test of its utility. When, therefore, the Governor selected for the leading Commissioner a gentleman from the interior of the State, who had never been connected in any way with the affairs of the City or identified with its business interests, who was publicly known universally and exclusively as a zealous, devoted, untiring partisan, the strongest possible test was applied to the feasibility of the new system. No one was surprised after it had been thus ostentatiously launched upon the sea of partisanship, to find the City authorities in arms against it, and all the resources of law, clamor, and violence exhausted for its demolition. It was a lamentable and almost a fatal mistake in Governor KING to constitute the Commission as he did; and we are much more surprised at the degree of confidence which the new system now enjoys, under all the circumstances, than at the hostility it has been compelled to meet.

General NYE, in the speech which elicits these remarks, declares that politics never influenced his action in the Board; that he took no more part in party contests than every good Republican should take; that he has been very badly abused, but that he forgives all his enemies, and hands them over to the remorse which he is quite certain they will suffer for their harsh treatment of him. This is quite sensible,—slightly complacent and very plausible:—and in each of these respects it is thoroughly characteristic of the General, who is as incapable of malice as he is of anything savoring in the slightest degree of meanness and illiberality. A more genial, warm-hearted, generous temperament never mingled in the strifes and contentions of public life. We should be sorry to think that any one—and still more sorry to think that we ourselves—had ever "abused" one whose cordial good-feeling would disarm resentment. But we have not felt at liberty to suppress the opinions we have held from the beginning in regard to the impolicy of his appointment,—and in the public interest, as well we are glad to know as in his own, we congratulate him on his withdrawal. With all the drawbacks, he has done much to organize, discipline and build up the Department:—and if his successors, who have the advantage of him in the superior independence of their position, will bring to the discharge of their duties the same intelligence, sagacity and industry for which we believe the General deserves credit, they can easily vindicate the Department in the public judgment, and make it strong in the confidence and regard of the people at large.

GREAT BRITAIN IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Washington *Constitution*, of Thursday, in a brief article which we elsewhere copy, on the strength of information received by our Government, completely exonerates Great Britain from the charge of attempting by negotiations or otherwise any sinister projects in Central America. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been instructed to negotiate a new treaty with Nicaragua, in conformity with the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States, the treaty that Sir WILLIAM had negotiated and sent home, not meeting the views of his Government in that respect. England has also refused to interpose between Nicaragua and this country to protect the former against the consequences of seizing American steamers in Lake Nicaragua, and has declined giving any countenance to that enterprising Frenchman, M. FELIX BELLY.

It is satisfactory to learn all these things formally and officially; but really there never was any ground to doubt the good faith of Great Britain in respect to Central American affairs. Whatever indiscretions, large or little, may have been committed by her naval or diplomatic officers, (and our own skirts are not stainless in these particulars,) the Home Government has never failed to deal with these themes in a spirit of most honorable candor. We cannot look for any difficulty with England in respect to matters on this Continent. Her interests and [illegible] by diplomatic respect and [illegible] confidence. Both nations should seek to extend their commerce, not their dominion, in the Spanish-American countries, and whatever follies individual citizens of either may commit can only be made seriously injurious to our mutual good understanding by some stupendous and quite improbable folly on the part of one or the other Government.

Prevention of Crime.

A thriftless farmer leaves weeds and worms to scatter their seeds and make their nests, until his domain is worthless. A day of timely labor would have exterminated his pests. We have the image of such a farmer before us whenever our attention is called to the mode of dealing with moral vermin in a great City like our own. Instead of nipping crime in the bud, drying up fountains of evil rather than following its streams, staying the causes of iniquity instead of fruitless dealing with effects,—the beginning, middle and end of Police tactics seems to be directed to the arrest of offenders. It is the boast of each returns from the Police Department that the arrests have been more numerous than ever before.

Now, we would remind the Police Department that law, and philosophy, and common sense alike require the application of its powers in quite another direction. While arrests should follow crime with promptness and certainty, let the ambition of the Department be to abate the known incentives to wrong-doing: to *prevent crime itself*. If one half of the patrolmen were devoted to this single object, under intelligent direction, and if a corps of Detectives were employed for this specific service, the fruits would be apparent at once. But they must be men of principle—not loungers in dram-shops and haunts of vice.

We would not forestall the action of such a *preventive Police*; but one or two hints, based on the statistics of the Police Department and the Almshouse Reports, may put them on the scent of crime-breeders.

When tracing crime to its causes, they will find 32,200 persons out of 85,172 arrested and committed to the City Prison in 1858—or about ninety per cent—were "intemperate." Where did they become "intemperate?" At the seventy-two *licensed* liquor-shops? Or at the 7,702 unlicensed ones? If at the latter, why not execute the laws against unlicensed drum-selling, and thus prevent the crimes that drunkenness causes? If at the former, why not hold them to their legal responsibility?

If they look a little further, they will find from the statistics of their own department that Sunday liquor-selling adds twenty-five per cent. on that day to the terrible daily average of crime; and that even a temporary enforcement of the numerous laws and ordinances against that traffic resulted in diminishing crime one-half. Why, then, with such data, neglect the energetic application of the powers of the department in suppressing that unjustifiable and most demoralizing traffic?

So of pauperism. If the official statement of the Ten Governors can be relied on, the number of paupers has reached the prodigious proportion of about *one-seventh* part of the population—an increase of 37,011 within the past year. There is some cause for this; what is it? Turn to the Blackwell's Island Hospital report, and you read, "Eighty-five of every one hundred persons confess the use of intoxicating drinks in a greater or less degree; sixty-one in every hundred admit that they are intemperate drinkers or habitual drunkards." Here then cause and effect again stand connected, and the Police should occupy themselves with the cause. Do the laws authorize this enormous burden on the wealth and industry of the City? Was it by a legitimate traffic that a hundred thousand men, women and children were impoverished and thrown upon public charity? If not, would it not be as well to arrest the traffic as to support its victims?

These are only hints. The subject might have multiplied illustrations. But the principle is incontrovertibly sound that the *prevention* rather than the *punishment* of crime, as it is the great object of Government, should be the first aim of the officers of Law.

MAKING TOO MUCH HASTE.—We find a significant indication of the approach of a Presidential contest in the Washington *States*. That vigorous partisan sheet—which is as zealous as a partisan without a party can be—proclaims that Governor SEWARD has gone to Europe to enlist the *Exeter Hall* philanthropists in a crusade against the Union and the Constitution. Such blatant rigmarole as this is usually repressed until the very eve of a political struggle, when men's judgments are so blinded by passion as to render safe any conceivable amount of presumption on their credulity. The *States* is either forcing the season—like the misguided individual who wears white linen pantaloons in May—or else it is laboring under a morbid anxiety lest it should not be last at the fray, or first at the expected feast. It is still a year and a half to the political harvest, and there will be plenty of time between now and then for the flying of these little *canards*: the *States* seems in needless haste.

HAVE WE ANY SIZE AMONG US?—Talk of Democratic contempt for titles! If we do not have orders of nobility, and an established squiracrhy among us one of these days, it will not be because we have no fondness for such vanities. A company of gentlemen from Massachusetts, calling themselves Knights Templars, are now paying a visit to Richmond and Virginia, and it is formally announced that the officers accompanying them are "Sir William Parkman, Sir John S. Tyler, Sir P. Adams Ames, Sir John A. Cumming, Sir Benjamin Dean," &c. Yes, Sir-ree.

British Policy in Central America.

From the Washington Constitution, May 19.

We have good reason to believe that the article which we recently published from the *London Morning Herald*, relative to the non-ratification by Great Britain of the Ouseley-Zeledon Treaty of the 10th of January, expresses exactly the views of the British Government, and that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been instructed to negotiate a fresh treaty with Nicaragua in conformity with the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States, with regard to their common policy in Central America.

We have been gratified, likewise, to learn, as another proof of the loyalty evinced by England in her negotiations with this country, that her government have positively refused to protect Nicaragua against the consequences of the capture, by order of the authorities of the latter country, of the American steamers on Lake Nicaragua, on the ground that they consider the seizure of the boats entirely illegal and not to be defended under any circumstances.

M. FELIX BELLY, too, has applied to Great Britain for her protection in the prosecution of his canal schemes; but his request has been flatly refused. It has also been intimated to this adventurous gentleman that the only interest Great Britain has in the construction of a canal or road across the Nicaraguan Isthmus is that which she feels in common with the other commercial nations in the world—namely, a desire to have the free and uninterrupted right to use the canal or road whenever it is made.

These evidences of the good faith of Great Britain fully justify the belief that she is sincerely disposed to carry out all her engagements with this country in regard to Central-American questions.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Receipts—Personal—The Case of Mr. Pearce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 20.

The receipts from Customs, yesterday, at New-York, were $183,305. The net balance now in the Treasury, subject to draft, is $4,200,000. The receipts for the week are $1,207,000, against $630,000 last week.

The Hon. L. M. KEAR and his bride left the City this afternoon, for New-York, en route to Europe. Mr. KEAR intends to visit the seat of war.

Mr. PEARCE, to whom my dispatch alluded last evening, is again at liberty, and is attending to his business. Senator DOUGLAS has exonerated him from all blame, and so stated to the Grand Jury. How the legal point was settled, I am not informed. The use of the franking privilege by the friends of the party entitled to it is no uncommon thing here. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 20.

It is not designed to discontinue the great Overland California Mail, but the order issued by the Postmaster-General for the Attorney-General's opinion involves the question as to the power of the Department to reduce the number of trips.

Captain SHUBRICK, Messrs. MAY and PORTERFIELD, and Commodore BOLT and Commodore OTADNER, have been appointed as a Board to witness the annual examination of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, on the 1st of June.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending on Monday were $1,200,000. The amount subject to draft was $4,200,000.

The President has recognized FRANZ ARNOLD RICHARD as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mechlenburg Schwerin at Boston.

Letter from California and Mexico.

TWO MILLIONS DOLLARS FOR BOUTWELL TO NEW-YORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 20.

The steamer *Costaccolaco* is below with San Francisco dates of the 9th inst.

The steamers Golden Gate and Orizaba had left with $2,400,000 in treasure, of which $2,000,000 was for New-York.

Business was dull at San Francisco, but the markets generally unchanged.

From the Kansas Gold Mines.

RECEIPTS OF GOLD AT LEAVENWORTH—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, May 20.

The first Overland Express from Denver City arrived here this morning, having been ten days out. It brings $700 in shot and scale gold, and four passengers.

The advices from Denver City are to the 9th inst., and state that a large force was employed in building ditches along Cherry Creek. One tom, with a limited supply of water, yielded an ounce of gold the first day.

The accounts from the mountains are conflicting. There was still too much snow and too to operate to advantage.

The general aspect of the news is favorable.

Gold dust will continue to arrive by succeeding stages.

The miners value the dust at $20 per ounce.

The Express route is 625 miles in length, and is pronounced to possess superior facilities, as is evidenced by this the first trip.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian (New School) Church.

WILMINGTON, Friday, May 20.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (New School) Church held another session to-day. The Rev. E. S. LAGY, from California, appeared. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read, showing that the body is second in proportionate number of Foreign Missionaries and amount of contributions to but one of the largest denominations in the country, viz: the Congregationalists. The Old School Presbyterians stand next in the list. The report of the Publication Committee, shows an unprecedented progress in sales and contributions, as well as in new issues.

The Rev. T. A. MILLS, D. D., of New York, read the report on education, showing great progress. No final action was taken on this report.

Execution of two Murderers.

PITTSBURGH, Friday May 20.

JACOBS and EVANS, convicted of the murder of their wives, were hung at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The execution was strictly private. No military were present, and but very few persons were admitted. The crowd outside was not large. JACOBS declined making any speech at the gallows; but EVANS spoke for one hour and a half. Both died hard.

Complimentary Dinner to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Friday, May 20.

The *Constitutionalist* of to-morrow (Saturday) will contain the correspondence of a large number of our citizens with the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, who accepts of a complimentary dinner tendered by them. The dinner is to take place on the 21 of July.

Telegraphic Law-suit.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 20.

The telegraph case of HOBSON vs. the Magnetic Telegraph Company, involving $7,500 awarded to JOHN C. HOBSON, Esq., of Richmond, by a jury, for a mistake of the telegraph, by which more cotton was purchased for him than he ordered, was reversed in the Virginia Court of Appeals, with costs, on Thursday.

Postponement of Railroad Sale.

ALBANY, Friday, May 20.

The sale of the Northern Railroad, which was to have taken place to-day, on the Exchange, has been postponed for one month on the petition of nearly three-fourths of the bondholders.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, May 20.

The steamtug *Beemis* passed here to-day, towing three boats, in five days and eight hours running time from Buffalo.

The Knight Templars at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 20.

The Boston and Rhode Island Knights Templars returned here this forenoon. They will call upon the President at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Death of Judge Cone, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 20.

Judge CONE, an eminent lawyer, died at his residence in Greeneborough, Ga., on Wednesday.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be an extraordinary matinée here to-day. The entire opera of "La Favorita" will be given, and an act from the "Puritani," introducing the liberty duet between AMODIO and JUNCA. This is surely enough for one afternoon.

PALACE GARDEN.—The Floral Festival closes to-night, winding up with a sale of all the nice things that made it delightful.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Mlle. SEBI, whose career at this house has been marked by all that is gratifying to an artiste, takes her first benefit to-night. "Le Vicomte de Letorieres" will be produced for the occasion. There will also be a musical interlude, with M. M. M. JUNCA and MESDLE as the vocalists.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. CONWAY, excellent as an actor and a manager, takes his first benefit here to-night. SHAKSPEARE'S play of "King Henry the IVth" will be played, with Mr. HACKETT as *Falstaff*. The Renzani Ballet Troupe have also volunteered to assist on the occasion. This fine bill will we hope, attract a good attendance.

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE.—One minor effect of the European war that must operate to our advantage, will be to turn the tide of travel which has been setting from this country with an unprecedented current during the past year. For more than five months past, the passports issued from the Department of State, have averaged over sixty daily, exclusive of the travel to England direct, which requires none, and those issued by our Minister there for the continent. An immense amount of money is thus annually withdrawn, and without any return whatever, which might be beneficially spent at home. Some idea may be formed of the rush abroad, from the simple fact that, on a recent occasion, no less than ninety Americans were presented at the French Court, and somewhat to the amusement of criticising spectators. Poor Mr. MASON had a hard time of it, doing the honors for his fellow countrymen, and especially his fellow countrywomen.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia North American.*

NEW STYLE ENVELOPES.—The Postmaster-General has under consideration the propriety of adopting in the preparation of stamped envelopes a new style, just coming into use. These envelopes are so prepared that black lines on the inside of the back of the envelope, and invisible from without, become patent on the front when the envelope is pressed, and serve as ruled lines to guide the superscription. The additional expense of these envelopes, which are gotten up in superior style, is trifling, and their convenience has commended them to the attention of the Department.—*Constitution.*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BACHELORS' BALL CLUB.—The Bachelors' Ball Club, of Philadelphia, reached this City at noon yesterday. They had breakfasted at 12 o'clock on Monday morning, by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and reached Trenton at 11 o'clock that night, where they lodged. At 6 A. M., Tuesday, they left Trenton, and by 9 P. M. had arrived in Perth Amboy. Leaving Perth Amboy at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, they reached the Hudson at about. The distances by foot were as follows: From Philadelphia to Trenton, 30 miles; from Trenton to Perth Amboy, 57 miles; from Perth Amboy to New-York, 29 miles. The entire distance, 116 miles, was made in 29 working hours, including detentions at the locks, which were considerable. By the politeness of Mr. Raymond, Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the boat was passed free and met the least possible delay. On reaching this City the Atlantic Boat Club received the visitors with a whale and escorted them in their boat home at Hoboken. The Atlantic Club took charge of the boat and subsequently bore the City a holiday. The Bachelors then took up their abode at the Metropolitan, instead of at the City Hotel, as was at first anticipated. Some of the members of the Club are actively engaged by night, however, though they seem to have borne the fatigue of the trip well. The Club was organized on the Fourth of July, 1858, and numbers 50 members, 27 active and 6 honorary members. The rowing rank, the rank among the active members, is as follows: Commodore, Mr. Ryan; Vice-Commodore, Mr. Ashton; Secretary, Mr. Ryan; Treasurer, Mr. Ashton; Steersman, Mr. Ryan; Coxswain, Mr. Ashton. The Club left the Hudson at noon, dressed in white flannel pantaloons, blue jackets, with white ribbons. The Club left by boat for Amboy, on Saturday, at Sanford's Night-lock, Cape May and Philadelphia line of steamers yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. James Ashton, of that line, furnished them with free passes. On their arrival in Philadelphia, the Schuylkill Navy consisting of 15 Clubs, were to turn out to receive them.

THE PARAGUAYAN FLEET ARRIVED.—The United States screw steamers Atlanta, Commander Stringer, and the Memphis, Commander Marchand, two of the Crowninshield steamers chartered for the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, the 20th, from Montevideo. The United States steamer Water Witch, Commander Rodgers, also from Montevideo, same date, was towed the whole distance from the lower part to the Capes of Delaware, she being bound to Philadelphia. These steamers left Montevideo March 25, Pernambuco, April 18, and Barbadoes May 1. They left at Pernambuco, the ship Medford, Comm. for San Francisco, condemned; the brig Brandywine, for Philadelphia, sailed April 15th. The following is a list of the Atlanta's officers: Commander, D. B. Ridgeley; Lieutenants, S. Dowsen, G. H. Rice, John Eggleston, E. E. Potter; Assistant Surgeon, E. P. Denny; Clerk to the Commander, S. A. Berry; Engineer, T. P. Jones; third Assistant, G. F. Kutz, Ed. S. Lotch, Wm. H. Gladding.

List of officers attached to the Memphis: Commander, S. R. Marchand; Lieutenants, C. W. Hays, S. R. Smith, A. Pendergast, G. F. Stanton; Purser, O. C. Jackson; Lieutenant Marines, S. Schermerhorn; Acting Surgeon, Wm. Roberts; third Acting Engineer, S. McEllwell, Thomas Cronin, Geo. Riley; Acting Captain's Clerk, E. A. Burke; Purser, W. S. Bassett.

HUNGARIAN MEETING FOR ITALY.—A preliminary meeting of the Hungarians was held on Thursday evening at No. 107 Bowery, with reference to the struggle now commencing in Italy; the object being to make arrangements for a mass-meeting of the Hungarians in this City who sympathize with the Italian cause, for the purpose of giving suitable expression to their sentiments, and particularly to their sympathies for the cause of freedom in the Italian peninsula. The meeting was not large, but embraced among its members some of the most prominent Hungarians in the City. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Banner as President, and James Richmond as Secretary. After considerable discussion, which was conducted in the colloquial style, the most of the speakers often rendering it difficult for the Chairman to preserve order, several speeches at once, a Committee of six was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting, and meanwhile to prepare an address to the Italian nation expressing their warm sympathy with them in their present armed conflict with despotism. The names of the Committee are as follows: Stephen Kovats, Joseph Ulmerbrand, John Greenewald, Louis Kawesan, Samuel Newman, and Bernard Loeffler.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The election of officers of the New-York Yacht Club, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: Commodore, Edwin A. Stevens; Vice-Commodore, Augustus C. Kinnicutt; Secretary, Hamilton Monroe. The course for the June race the Committee have decided upon, is very nearly the old one, and is announced as follows: From the starting ground opposite the Elysian Fields, round a stake-boat off Robbins' Reef, another off Long Island shore, round the Southwest Spit, and, on the return, round a stake-boat off Castle Garden. The system of classification has been changed, the Committee having determined to allow time according to measurement of length and breadth, each yacht to be allowed whatever five-and-all sails the owner may choose to carry. The allowance of time will be given at the start, instead of at the close, as has hitherto been the custom—a feature which will add the more interest to the home contest. The British yacht St. Ursula has intended to take part in the regatta. The steamer Josephine will be placed at the disposal of members and their families, and there will be, also, an extra boat for the Committee and members of the Press.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamer Star of the West left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly mail, and about five hundred passengers. The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen leaves to-day for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on her first voyage across the ocean. The screw-steamer Kangaroo also leaves for Liverpool. It is estimated that each steamer will carry, besides a large number of passengers, nearly half a million dollars each in specie.

Police Reports.

LIBEL CHARGE PRESENTED BY A POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Thomas Quackenbos, who officiates at the Jefferson Market Police Court, has preferred a charge of libel against one D. S. Thompson, Secretary of the "American Industrial Association," whose avowed object is to furnish employment to unemployed females. The charge is based upon a card lately published by the association and some of the daily papers, which card is alleged to contain statements "injurious to his counts, as well as his business relations." The published card grew out of a complaint made against Mr. Thompson, a few days since, by two young sewing girls, accusing him of not paying them for work they had done, and the action taken by Judge Quackenbush in the matter. Thompson was arrested and taken before Justice Welsh, and held in $500 bail to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

REVOLTING RAPE.—Samuel Squires, a German over fifty years old, who is married and has grown-up children, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of committing a rape upon a little girl, eight years of age, named Margaret Jager. The mother of Margaret keeps a lager-bier saloon, and Squires, who worked in the vicinity, is alleged to have perpetrated the outrage during the absence of the mother. Squires admits the charge, but says the mother of the girl connived at it. Justice Welsh committed him to await trial.

AN ALLEGED BAD SHILLING.—George Schilling, who was recently engaged in the stove business at No. 376 Hudson street, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of obtaining $200 worth of stoves from Mr. Abendroth, of No. 160 Beekman street, by falsely representing himself to be abundantly able to pay for the same. It is charged that he made a fraudulent assignment to avoid payment. He gave bail in $500 before Justice Welsh to answer.

STEALING ON SHIPBOARD.—John Clarke, an English sailor, while intoxicated, on Thursday, went on board the ship Neptune and, drawing a knife, stabbed Paul Burrows, a sailor belonging to the vessel, several times in the face. Clarke was arrested and conducted to the Tombs, and Burrows, his wounds being dressed by a physician, was locked up as a witness.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Board of Directors of this institution held a meeting Wednesday evening, when Mr. Hamm, of New-York, the architect employed on the American Exchange Building, was selected as the architect, and the following named gentlemen were appointed as a Building Committee: Messrs. Low, Lowber, Wyman, Chittenden, Pierrepont, Benson, Thomas. This Committee was authorized to procure plans and make the alterations to be made for the building. The opera house will have a front of 200 feet on Montague-street, and extend back 199 feet. The entire building, with the exception of a concert hall, 60x90 feet, will be devoted to the purposes of the opera.

THE WATER RATES.—The Water Rates of the Common Council have been adopted for the Ridgewood Water, payable yearly in advance, from the 1st of May. One per cent. per month will be added for non-payment of bill.

CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY.—The books of this Company were opened yesterday, at the office of the Company in Halsey's building, opposite the City Hall.

LICENSES.—The City Clerk has received about $8,000 since the 1st instant for cart and car licenses.

CITY COURT.—BEFORE THE HON. E. D. CULVER, Chief Justice.—James Kennedy, by Michael Kennedy, his Guardian, vs. Sylvia Ensign.—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been the result of carelessness on the part of defendant. The defendant had placed a pile of boards in front of his premises, in Sixth, near Pacific street, on the 10th of March, the plaintiff, while playing on the pile, was seriously injured by a board falling from the pile upon his head. Upon the testimony of the prosecution, a motion for a new trial was made, and argued at length, when the Court granted the motion.

John Petersen, having failed to comply with the order of filiation by him made, to pay $2 per week for her support, was brought up for contempt. He was ordered to pay $50 and costs, and stand committed until paid, not exceeding six months. It is stated that he will be brought before Judge Morris this morning on a writ of habeas corpus.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Hon. S. D. Morgan, County Judge, and Justices Hughes and Hewit. The business of the May Term was commenced Thursday morning.

Arrangements and Sentences.—Philip Boyle, indicted for forgery, second degree, pleaded not guilty.

Philip Koch, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

In the case of Wm. Alexander, indicted for burglary, first degree, a plea of guilty of grand larceny was accepted by the District-Attorney. Sentence, two years at Sing Sing.

United States Circuit Court:
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
Before the Hon. Judge Nelson.
N. E. GOODYEAR
vs.
NEW YORK GUTTA PERCHA COMB COMPANY.

This action was brought against the defendants for the infringement of what is known as the Hard India Rubber Patents, and Gutta Percha Patents being the inventions of NELSON GOODYEAR, and for which he obtained Letters Patent, dated May 6, 1851, which upon interest in two patents to the plaintiff as the administrator.

The Defendants admitted the patent claims, but denied Gutta Percha in violation of said patents.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining the validity of the patents.

E. N. BULLOCK, Esq., for plaintiff.
GEO. GIFFORD, Esq., for defendants.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $20 UP $100.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machine out in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $20 and $25, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Cutaneotal Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 129 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing.
No. 81 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Catarrh.
Dr. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its varieties and phases, at No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. Persons who are yet incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from my personal interview that it can be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics," including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

Meyer's Microscopic Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 522 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Clocks! Clocks.—Marble, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood clocks, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 511 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
No. 81 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Barry's Tricopherous,
FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 160 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats.
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (late,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Scott's Head-quarters,
No. 153 FULTON-ST.
NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING NOW READY.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
No. 81 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 403 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Gents' Furnishing Goods on Hand.—L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Gros-grain, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexander's Kid and Gloves, &c.

Particular attention is bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Two live private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies Pleased.—Free, easy, light, beautiful, and cheap articles should be purchased, and a good stock at that, such as gaiters, boots, slippers, for walking and promenade, in country or city. Ladies going in the country, go with your children to CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., where is the best, prettiest, and cheapest stock of that covering in this city.

Surgeon Corset.—By MARSH & CO.'S Medical Corset Trust. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins. Shoulder Brace, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Rogers & Raymond, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., would notify gentlemen who like to be fashionable, but to be at a moderate cost, that their stock of Spring Clothing includes all the New styles of London and Paris, and a vast assortment in every department, at prices below the market average.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
MALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Fourth-st., New-York.

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-foot, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

To Start Right for a Successful Career, one needs to know his defects, talents, and capabilities. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

Grimsdale's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, stamps any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long back Braids, Bald Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market, or money refunded.
F. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GUIROLA—DUEZ.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, Mr. Ancel Guirola, of San Salvador, Central America, to CONSELLA, second daughter of Isaac Duez, of this City.

BOGEN—LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, THEODORE BOGEN to ELMIRA LYON, daughter of Cornelius Lyon.

FLOYD—DU BOIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. George W. Du Bois, of Ohio, WOODS FLOYD, Esq., of Ulica, to CONSELLA AUGUSTA, daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of this City.

GREENMAN—BARNUM.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, JOSIAH H. GREENMAN to ELLEN A., daughter of Christopher Farnum, all of Brooklyn.

OGDEN—SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., of Albany, HENRY T. OGDEN, Jr., to MARINA E., eldest daughter of E. F. Seymour, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SLOCUM—VERMILYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. C. Lesbe, Mr. John S. Slocum, of Stuyvesant to Miss Julia E., daughter of Wm. D. Vredenburgh, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOORE—BAILEY.—In Lowell Mass., on Thursday, 19th inst., at the Rev. Dr. Edson's Church, Rufus B. Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY JANE BAILEY, of Lowell.

☞ Massachusetts and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

BAILEY—FINCH.—At Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, GILBERT P. BAILEY, of Croton Falls, N. Y., and Miss GEORGIA FINCH, daughter of Edmund H. Finch, Esq., of Dundee.

DIED.

GRIDLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, MARY GRIDLEY, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also those of her great-grandson, John V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation from the residence of her son, John V., No. 40 Park-row.

D. Scott.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, DAVID D. SCOTT, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 42 West 13th-st.

Stewart.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, of disease of the heart, Capt. A. LAWRENCE STEWART.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Fletcher, Lexington-av., corner of 50th-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Shepard.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, FANNY MARIA VERMILYA SHEPARD, daughter of David F. Shepard, M. D., aged 6 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place in Southwick, Mass., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Lane.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, EDWIN, only child of Wm. Blair and Louisa D. Lane, late of Salem, Mass., aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 128 West 26th-st.

West.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, John J. West, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives will be interred in Raritan Cemetery, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Francis.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, MARY, wife of Major Francis Francis, aged 61 years.

The relatives and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) at half o'clock, from her late residence, Nelson-av., fourth dwelling above Bedford, Brooklyn.

Martin.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, Rev. Benjamin Campbell, son of Henry Martyn, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, Hartford, Mass.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, Franklin-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Pearce.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, WILLIAM MONTAGUE, youngest child of Mahlon F. and the late Martha A. Pearce, aged 1 year.

Gordon.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 19, Mrs. Mary Gordon, wife of Mr. Thomas Gordon, and daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Mulford, of Newark, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas Gordon, Jr., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hopper.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, FANNY MARIA VERMILYA HOPPER, daughter of David F. Hopper

FOR SALE.

THE BARNES ARMS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTURAL.

[illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, THE FOLLOWING Houses, two in 20th-st., north side, near 8th-av., 3-story, high basement—$240; No. 206 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., high basement, 4-story, first neighborhood—$300; No. 218 West 20th-st., 3-story—$250; also, very [illegible]

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 835 Broadway. The floor here, 25x75 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance back from Broadway and Mercer-st. The building is in the occupancy of the Subscriber, who will remove in May, and will be vacant. The building has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Contract Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., [illegible]

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 50, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 50 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of the building, 50 feet by 100, with Hydraulic Elevator [illegible]

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, COTTAGE style, with court-yard, full of shade-trees, beautifully situated on Gowanus-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; [illegible]

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT CORNER 7th-av. and 22d-st; one of the best business stands on the avenue. Also a five-story house in 22d-st. Inquire at No. 820 4th-av., of C. SLOODGOOD, or SARAH GREGORY.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 2d-av. Houses are first-class, and in complete repair; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. [illegible]

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and working range; a desirable location. Apply to R. D. WOODRUFF, No. 425 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 2-story and high-basement house, No. 103 East 27th-st.; the 3-story and high-basement house, No. 105 Lexington-av.; the 3-story small high-stoop house No. 251 East 60th-st. Apply at No. 63 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 3 lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for production or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West-sts.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN STONE 7-story house No. 220 East 26th-st., with all the modern improvements, now being put in complete and thorough repair. For further particulars, &c., inquire of W. M. TREVILL, No. 280 Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story House No. 29 St. Mark's-place, 5th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 9 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, in Mansfield place, replete with all the modern improvements; will be rented low. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1073 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELTON, HOTT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 127 HENRY-ST., No. 221 East Broadway, and No. 47 Clinton-st. Apply at No. 209 Clinton-st., from 12 to 2.

ANY PARTY DESIRING TO LEAVE A furnished house in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, in the care of a responsible person, for a family, during the [illegible]

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman and wife, with all the conveniences for housekeeping; terms quite moderate. Apply, for three days, at No. 247 West 30th-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c., a lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; twenty miles from Brooklyn by the Turnpike, five miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and six miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 21 South-market-place, New-York, or JOB F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, and not a half mile from Railway, equal distance from Union Landing, Penn. by steamboat to New-York, 10 miles. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a powerful leach for leaching out ashes, yielding from $300 to $400 yearly, with a standard website for family use. Think upon the place will sell to the highest bidder. Home old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 60 East 13th-st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM 36 MILES FROM THE CITY of New-York, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, five minutes' walk from the depot, at Mountain, consisting of 45 acres and necessary buildings. It is one of the best farms in the State, well adapted for a market garden, for grain and unimproved for grass. An excellent opportunity for a man doing business in the City wishing a home in the country. Inquire of Dr. E. M. CLARKSON, at Mountain, or of the premises, or of WHEELER & BARY, No. 39 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in the City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a good stock farm, consisting 125 acres, 100 acres cultivated and cropped; 25 acres heavy wood, worth $1 000 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES IN Greenville, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five miles from Tarrytown; inquire of WM. F. PINENEY, No. 2 Tontine-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

NEW CANAAN—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 30 acres, one mile from the village and bounded by navigable water; good out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple trees in bearing. Applicants view of house at our office. For sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 1 and 2 Tontine.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 26 day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm belonging to John F. Trescott, Sound, containing about 72 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—PASSAIC VINEYARD.—A beautiful property, only 9 miles from New-York, 20 acres of choice land, fronting 400 feet on the Passaic River, with two elegant terraces, marble steps, &c. The house, an Italian villa, is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has a handsome mirror hearth. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but 30 min. [illegible]

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 14.

TO LET—A MODEL PLACE AT METUCHIN, four miles this side of New-Brunswick, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot, with five acres of rich land. The house, cottage style, is situated in the centre of, say one acre, covered with evergreen trees, laid out with taste as a flower-garden, with nearly every variety of fruits of the choicest kind; barn, carriage-house, and henery; also a small lake, containing more or less fish. This property can be had at the low price of $300 per annum. Apply to THOMAS J. FORD, No. 97 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of W. McCOSKO, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT FREEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence, with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms; is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Chancery Court.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 32x36, with 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROGSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to E. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chestnut-st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT STUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 2¾ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 209 Canal-st.

FLATBUSH PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large and beautiful mansion, with offices, conservatory, fountain, bath-room and water complete, with from 6 to 26 acres of land, laid out into garden, lawn, &c. Also, 300 lots on the Flatbush-av. line of City railroad, three miles from Fulton Ferry, just outside of the City limits. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED IF desired, a two-story and basement brick house, near by new, containing eight rooms, with garden planted, fruit and shade trees; within three minutes' walk of depôt and steamboat landing in the village of Hastings on the Hudson. Apply to J. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York, or GEO. MUNSON, on the place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT TOWKERS.—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the ground is 400x215—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, a handsome cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, the grounds, extending to about an acre, are well planted with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good stable, coach-house, poultry-house, well, cisterns, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 8 rooms, with 14 acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID BASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, Ward Station house, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A NEAT COTtage, with large garden; situation pleasant and perfectly healthy. Communication with the City almost hourly by boat or cars. Time, one hour from the City Hall. Rent low. Apply to B. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETSON, 44 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. T. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, plenty of shade trees, &c. Inquire of DAVID WOOD, at Hoboken, or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 12 miles from New-York. Depôt 1 mile from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 26 South William-st., or of SMOOH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, about 40 miles from New-York City, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES B. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

AT AUCTION—SLOOP—PEREMPTORY SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at 11 o'clock A. M., 25th inst., his new and beautiful sloop of residence, at Fishkill, half a mile from Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Terms easy. Ten per cent down.

EDGAR BRETT.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depôt and landing. Rent per annum $200, or $100 for Summer. Apply to C. F. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the Hudson, midway between Fort Edward and Rock Hill, new, roomy, and well ventilated. Address JOSEPH PARRY, Esq., Sandy Hill.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry-st., Orange, near Junction-place; will be let or leased from June 1, at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE—A fine place, a piece of 10 acres, beautifully situated, overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled fresh; water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 24 MILES IN New Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $14,000. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 256 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A ROOM ABOUT EIGHTeen feet square and 12 feet high, not above the third floor, with a day-light, on or near 20, 4th, 6th or 7th ave., between Fringe and 30th-sts. A cool room beneath the pavement might suffice, if in a central neighborhood. Address D. C. W., No. 109 Troy-st.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 13th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new and improved Piano, which they offer to the public, as the most delightful instruments that have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been manufacturing their instruments for the supporting of their manufacture for the past 20 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $600, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for those superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it; among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. COLBURN, TH. HAGEN, (Editor of the Musical Review,) G. C. HILL, W. A. KING, R. C. WOOD, R. J. HAUN, H. C. LUNT, LEHNAUPT, A. R. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, without, operate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

The sounds come gushing forth above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrator itself.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its octave unto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age, and has becoming more vibrator, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.

J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 769 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE PIANOS, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin; also, the best and cheapest for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $45; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 103 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the highest premium at all the public competitions, with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co.—Prices from $30 to $150. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. G. BERRY, No. 466 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and 385 Broadway. Also, second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 122 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Marble Hall, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 122 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS Can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 122 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WINTER TRANSIT ON THE ICE BY TEAM.—The undoubted success of my steam ice boat, having adaptability, to 13,000 miles of ice navigation, available on an average for four months of the year, and the licenses already granted to use them, has created a large demand for next Winter's business. This demand can only be met by an early commencement and I, therefore, desire to hear from every town in the Union with a view to arrangements with parties desiring to invest, as will enable me to commence building without delay. It will be difficult to name a business more likely than this to prove remunerative, or, in its extent, to meet the just expectations of those who may embark in it. The interests of all parties who may become interested has already been secured by proper and efficient measures. Liberal concessions will be made as an equivalent. It may be seen at Messrs. BOLLEY & CO.'S, Room No. 25 of Pelsey's Buildings, No. 171 Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

NORMAN WIARD, of Janesville, Wis.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC and experienced lady wanted by a family to superintend and manage the household affairs. Further particulars will be given in the interview. With a respectable middle aged lady, fully competent, (one from the old country preferred,) a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address for one week HOME, Box No. 187 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had, &c.

COTTON-SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE—One large and one small, with the use of steam and hot air; are adapted to linseed and all oleaginous seed. This will receive the seed and deliver the oil and cake to their appropriate places. Patented in the United States, England, Belgium and France; also, cotton-seed huller and separator of large capacity. For information, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 100 Fulton-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. M. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE building, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and representative female school in a large town, address T. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agents, Post Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury-sts., Boston, Mass.

$15,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount is wanted in a manufacturing business already established. To a business man this is an opportunity seldom offered, as it is a business giving large profits. For further particulars, address G. H. T., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, which will receive immediate attention.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF SOPHER D. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 318 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of NEHEMIAH CLARK, corner of 1st-av. and 21-st., or of SOPHER D. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABlished grocery, No. 428 Broome-st., with stock and fixtures; established 1820; a fine chance for any one wishing to enter business. JOHN W. GILCHRIST.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE, now doing a good business. None but a cash customer need apply, corner of Bond and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn. W. T. JENNINGS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for Junior Editor.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished in a private family; [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two third-story rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 46 Hicks-st., between Grand and Hester.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, Brooklyn, with full or partial board, the second floor, consisting of two large and one smaller room, a bedroom or pantry, also one large room on first second floors [illegible]

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OF THE Parlor of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen, with a private room for a gentleman; [illegible]

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE Rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; [illegible]

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE lodged for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 128 Spring-st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 46 East 31st-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN Stone house, No. 41 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished room to let, either in front or outward, to show their license (noting particularly the date thereof, as they are issued yearly) are the charge of their vessel is given up to them.

Have been from a number of timesover revolted, and the Commissioners then ship vessels are being occasionally detected by parties not licensed. Vessels employing such persons are liable, under the law, to a fine of one hundred dollars, which will be strictly enforced. By order,

F. PERSAINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS,
New-York Hall Park, May 4, 1859.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,
New-York, May 16, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION.
THE FIRST AMERICAN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CONVENTION.

The first American Life Underwriters' Convention will be held at the Astor House, Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 25 and 26, 1859.

The business of the Convention will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely. It is earnestly requested that the Delegates from the various Life Insurance Companies will be punctual in attendance.

The Public Dinner at the close of the Convention, to which all who are friendly to Life Insurance are respectfully invited, will come off at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst.

Tickets for the Dinner can be had at the office of the *United States Insurance Gazette*, No. 78 Pine-st., New-York, or at any of the Life Insurance offices.

GILBERT E. GURRIE, Secretary pro tem.

AN ORATION FOR THE TIMES.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will deliver an address on THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., by request of the Young Men's Association of that Church. Tickets 25 cents.

Subject—INDIGNATION A DUTY.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM Society in the City of New-York will hold its fifty-third anniversary on TUESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale, on 11th-av., near 44th-st. The Rev. Dr. LANMER is expected to read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and will be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the meeting there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be an unfavorable the exhibition will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

PACIFIC STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Corner of Clinton and Pacific-sts. (the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.) The annual reading of the goats of this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO, MAGES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for green manure, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Its extraordinary items from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 100 lbs., $3 50; Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag 50 lbs., $2 50; Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag 25 lbs., $1 50; Pure superphosphate of lime, per bag 25 lbs., $1 25; Pure superphosphate of lime, per bag 50 lbs., $2 50; Pure superphosphate of lime, per bag 100 lbs., $4. Pamphlets containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAGES, No. 148 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, May, 1858, and at the Great National Trial at Springfield, Mass., in 1857, beating all other mowers, and which, by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professor CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York, is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

[*From the Eclectic Med. and Surg. Review, New-York, May 1, 1859.*]

"We have examined a testimonial of a highly written Medical Book (just issued) of the well-known author and surgeon, Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, of this City. His New American Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY (spermatorrhœa) possesses the rare merit of genuine originality, and is dedicated to an accurate conversation altogether. We are in opinion that this work, and that of the FALLACY OF QUACKERY EXPOSED, or, PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, should be in the hands of every man, young or old, throughout the land." Mailed free to any address on receipt of $1. Address Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

DR. WAGNER'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerfully invigorant of the human system is the superlatively other resultant; in fact, with its virtues, it is truly a blessing, it will be the only remedy in use. It acts on the nervous system and reproductive organs in such extraordinary, alluring and over-mastering influence into the nervous organization, that degree of excitement which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers. Such perfect harmony and [illegible] As an aperitive it is equally remarkable for its efficacy with the gastric juices of the stomach, it acts in the most readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome chyme; giving the digestive organs a healthy tone, and the whole framework of man is invigorated in a more vigorous and thoroughly manner than any other medicine. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 356 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WAGNER.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Fistula and Prolapsus of the Rectum effectually cured without a cutting operation. Office hours, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and 1 to 4, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his Private Hospital where all the comforts of domestic life, with spacious apartments and separate nurses, are provided for those who require surgical operations and careful double treatment.

The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

DR. STOCKEY CURES CANCERS, TUMORS, blood worms, scrofula, sores and all kinds of skin diseases without the knife or loss of blood, at No. 1 New Bowery, near Franklin-square. No charge for consultation. Please call.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," Office corner Houston and Greenwich-sts. (100 Greenwich.) Hours, 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THE SAME REMEDIES ARE SENT FROM [illegible]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY.

COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.
WISTAR'S BALSAM.
WISTAR'S BALSAM.

CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ASTHMA, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.

MONDAY, May 23,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No. 17 Pierrepont-st., corner of Hicks-st., Also his residence of
THE BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
The large and general assortment of rich and costly furniture contained in the house, in excellent order and of the very best manufacture.
PARLOR GARNITURE, of extra quality, by Roberts, in rich damask, very wide seat to match and marble French cloth; very rich and elegant rosewood furniture, in maroon chintz, with linen covers, 9 pieces; rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace &c., with silver-plated cornices; superb silver-plated chandelier, 8 lights, with rich crystal cut glass chimney and globes; two chandeliers to match; royal velvet Brussels tapestry centre; pier glass, extended 10 feet; plate mantel mirror, 10 feet; in doors, royal Brussels carpet, green and gold; superb window curtains, &c.
Superior plate metal French curtains, cost $175, sold to-day at now; two very rich blue and gold satin damask window curtains, with lace cornices, richly carved gilt; gold curtains, walnut spring-seat couch, in damask; in blue and gold; superb walnut tables, with marble; superior bureaus and bedsteads; King's patent self-acting ice chair, in green and brown; Kendall's celebrated copy of King's celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pedestal; a variety of small articles of ornament. Particular attention is called to the
SUPERIOR BEDDING, mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, marble top from bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich window and bed curtains, splendid plate and gold China toilet set; valuable oil paintings, bronzes, statuary, gas brackets, &c., &c., and a good assortment of Kitchen furniture.
The above furniture may be purchased at private sale, at an appraised valuation, if taken entire before the day of sale.

AUSTIN H. BULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND INSURANCE SCRIP AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, Saturday, May 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
[illegible] shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
[illegible] shares Western Marine Ins. Co., Scrip of 1857.
[illegible] Atlantic Marine Ins. Co. Scrip of 1858.
[illegible] Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857.
[illegible] Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1856.
[illegible] Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1855.
Also, sale to take place every Saturday of Stocks and Bonds every Wednesday and Saturday. Real Estate sold at auction every day received. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and everything else. Office No. 56 Wall-st.

J. W. PETERS, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, sale of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the five-story first class house No. 210 West 16th st., near 8th-av. The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and objects of art without restriction. There will be no reserve, and only a small percentage of the purchase money will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room, at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant extension dining-table, large and valuable quantity of rich china, including decorated dinner and silver ware, dining and tea services, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass, and ivory cutlery, with every description of esquisite modern furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with a splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with an inlaid cover and stool; elegant carved rosewood and other furniture; small rosewood Turkish chairs with Turkish tables to match; superb rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood marble top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich rose curtains and cornices, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lovely china vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil paintings, including the Madonna, with a profusion of costly ornaments, including the finest Italian bedstead, bed chairs, English oil-cloth, &c. Library and chamber furniture, in elegant carved rosewood, French sofas, Voltaire and arm-chairs, which is in perfect order, mahogany furniture, not enumerated in this advertisement, but mahogany in the City will find responsible men present to cart and ship their purchases.

HENRY T. LEWIS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 17 Cooper Institute.
SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND, REAL STERLING SILVER, CHOICE ORIGINAL AND PICTURES.—HENRY T. LEWIS & CO. will sell at auction on Saturday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 17 Cooper Institute, elegant and costly furniture, real sterling silver, rich gold China and Sèvres vases, belonging to a private family removing from the City; consisting of exotic cards in rosewood, engraved satin brocade, cost $1,200, and other costly tables; very elaborately-carved oak chairs, cost $300 each; superb oak extension table, cost $600; and other rich in match, beautiful oak secretary, an antique Italian oak secretary, made to order for the Duke of Genoa, with arabesque carvings, an oak magnificently carved bedstead and bureau, one splendid mahogany wardrobe, toilet sets of the richest description. The dining-room contains dinner and tea sets, silver castors and liquor stands, cut-glass tumblers, goblets, wines, fruit dishes, extension dining table, &c., &c. Parties wishing to furnish their houses would do well to attend to this sale, as everything must be sold, rain or shine, and delivered in 24 hours from time of sale. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY. Respectable parties will be in attendance to pack and ship anything to go out of town.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, FRAMES AND CHOICE PLANTS, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall. E. A. & E. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found works of the following American artists: Cropsey, Durand, Kensett, Doughty, J. R. Stearns, Blondell, Greatorex, J. F. Tonks, J. H. Hobbins, Dr. Gosi, Nicolin, Colonel J. Williams, Hunting, Van Ryn, M. Cleaverly, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be announced. Also some fine pictures by the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain really fine pictures, as they will be positively sold, without reserve, as above; they will continue at exhibition every day and evening until the sale. Exhibition free.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT SILVER WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 21 16th-st., near University-place, the valuable furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood parlor furniture in maroon hair cloth, gilt and gold satin, carved rosewood sofas, and library chairs, rosewood etageres, marble top tables, French mantel clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, marble top washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich damask and other curtains, Turkish chairs in tapestry, splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, a valuable instrument, costly China mantel vases, bronzes and marble groups and figures, velvet and tapestry carpets, lady's French secretary, oil-cloths, white chamber of fine oil-paintings of real merit, on frame and frames, Brussels carpets, Turkish rugs, mahogany wardrobes, commodes, hall stands, hall furniture, side chairs, arm chairs, &c., in hair cloth, table & litter, pier tables, wardrobes, bronze lamps, rich French mantel clocks, hair mattresses, velvet, silk filling quilts, quilts, blankets, &c., rosewood bedsteads, oval mirrors, French rush and cane-seated chairs, Turkish chairs, rich cut-glass ice pitchers, gilt and other mantel clocks, French china, Voltaire and arm-chairs, the usual assortment of dining furniture, superb silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, cake baskets, urns, salvers, rich China, French and Bohemian crystal cut glass ware, of every description, cutlery, &c. Also, a large lot of Parlor Iron safes, new, with a large quantity of mahogany furniture not mentioned. Sale at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY T. LEWIS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 17 Cooper Institute.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By HENRY T. LEWIS, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, at the private residence, No. 61 Fourth-st., all the contents of said house, comprising everything that is useful and ornamental in a private dwelling, viz: Rich brocatelle parlor furniture, very fine gold gilt framed French glass mirrors, with cornices and tables to match; rosewood etageres with marble tops; rich damask and other curtains, fine oil paintings by celebrated artists, a choice selection of Christian figures and views, very rare; one 21 day clock, executed expressly for the owner; one fine rosewood case, carved legs, solid pearl keys, and extraordinarily fine toned piano-forte, full seven octaves, and cost $600; one quilt to match, beautiful oak secretary, an antique Italian oak secretary, made to order for the Duke of Genoa, with arabesque carvings, an oak magnificent secretary, with carved bedsteads and bureaus, one splendid mahogany wardrobe, toilet sets of the richest description. The dining-room contains dinner and tea sets, silver castors and liquor stands, cut-glass tumblers, goblets, wines, fruit dishes, extension dining table, &c., &c. Parties wishing to furnish their houses would do well to attend to this sale, as everything must be sold, rain or shine, and delivered in 24 hours from time of sale. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY. Respectable parties will be in attendance to pack and ship anything to go out of town.

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AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 19 Mercer-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, velvet and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth and damask, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, silver plated ware, Chinese tea set, marble-top center tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, window curtains, &c., the whole is to be peremptorily sold in the high street.

Henry H. Lewis, Auctioneer—Salesroom 17 Mercer-st.
HENRY H. LEWIS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 17 Mercer-st., a general assortment of fine old wines, consisting of Lacrima Christi, Malvoisie, Valpolicella, Muscat Wine, &c. Also, Marsala, of Bellardi Brothers, in the bottle, Bottled Stout, and a fine bottling of fine old Sherries, Oporto, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. A. & E. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT Auction, at the warerooms of Ansel Good, No. 67 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large and well assorted stock of cabinet furniture, embracing every article to be found in a first-class warehouse, manufactured expressly for Broadway trade.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at No. 51 Pine-st., one door from Broadway, THIS MORNING (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, a choice assortment of rose, verbenas, geraniums, carnations, &c., from a well-known nursery.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—PIANO—BY VIRTUE of an execution, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at No. 72 1st-av., a rosewood piano and stool.
E. S. BEAVER, Constable.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN H. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and issue Security, making ADVANCES on Stocks, Bonds, &c., and a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents promptly.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, May 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Trustees of this Bank, and for three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., by order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 306 Broadway, New-York, May 19, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of May, when the transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board,
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 62 Wall-st.—Bank-Note, Metal and Bank Paper, wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av.

NOTICE.—MR. WASHINGTON MILLS, NO. 43 Exchange-place, New-York, has prepared an interesting circular for distribution among the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for the public park or place, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out streets in said city, and to authorize the taking of private property" passed April 2, 1857, three fifths being present, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to ascertain the value of the said lands, tenements, premises, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, to be between One Hundred and fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1857. Dated May 13, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief. (Complaint filed.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Scudder and Mary M., his wife, William S. Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussmann, Defendants.—To the said Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 19, 1859.
DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1859.
apl3-law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE Discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent debtor.—Notice is hereby given, that on April 25, 1859, Order to appear before the Hon. Roger Hilton, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
E. MORE, Attorney.
apl9-law10w*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, deceased, late of Albany, are hereby required to present the same, with vouchers of the proof of the same, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN W. LAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 241 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the unassigned will apply for distribution of the assigned estate to and among the persons thereunto entitled.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1858.
CHARLES F. CORSER,
JONATHAN SHEPP,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Coroner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 9 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE GANTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1859.
MARTIN FLYNN, Administrator.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, Trains will leave Depot, corner of Park-av. and 4th-st., as follows:
[illegible]
WM. J. GALLOWAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Express Trains will leave Depot, foot of Duane-st., as follows: [illegible]
Express Tickets at 2 P. M. for Dunkirk and points West, can be secured at the Ticket Office, No. 2 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st., and at the Depot.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 16, 1859.—Leave Depot, foot of Liberty and Cortlandt streets, North River, at 7:45 A. M., for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., at 12 M., for Belvidere, Lambertville, Flemington, Phillipsburg, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., at 4:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., 15 min. and 15 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12:45 only.
JOHN O. STARRS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 6 P. M., for Hudson; 7:15 A. M., for Albany; 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie; 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill; 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Cortlandt, Dover, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 8 A. M., and 1, 2:05, 3:45 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 7:35 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:25 and 6 P. M. Excellent accommodations for passengers with the best of Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. H. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—APRIL 28, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn, foot of Atlantic-st. (Ferry foot Hicks-st.): 6 A. M., for Greenport; 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Sag Harbor; 10 A. M., for Greenport; 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Sag Harbor; 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M., for Hicksville; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M., for Farmingdale.
Leave Hicksville for Brooklyn: 7:45 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 5:15 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Farmingdale for Brooklyn: 7:15 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:45 P. M.
Trains will stop at Jamaica, Hempstead, Mineola, Syosset, Cold Spring, Huntington, Northport, Kings Park, Smithtown, Nesconset, Lake Ronkonkoma, Holbrook, Medford, Yaphank, Manorville, Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, Peconic, Greenport, Bellport, Patchogue, Mastic, Moriches, Center Moriches, Eastport, Manorville, Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, Peconic, Greenport, Bellport, Patchogue, Mastic, Moriches, Center Moriches, Eastport, Bridgehampton, Sagaponack, Wainscott, Springs, Amagansett, Montauk, Napeague, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Deer Park, Babylon, Babylon, Babylon

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] This most unfortunate mistake was the prelude to his after misfortunes, as it [illegible] he was in sight of Dublin [illegible] his ship back to N. N. E., and steered in an almost direct line for the coast till four o'clock, shortly after which hour she came full stem on the Breakwater Bank, striking with a force that shook her to a reef, the sea breaking over her in a deluge. In an instant all was confusion where before reigned perfect security; the passengers, startled from their [illegible], rushed on deck to be the utmost confusion. Their cries but adding to the noise of the storm, and their frantic exclamations only increasing the momentary bewilderment of the officers. Something must be done to save the vessel, hence up yards and [illegible] sail, but it is not answer the ship struck [illegible] and again, each shock appearing as though it would shake the vessel to pieces, the sea running over her, with a force that carried all before it, breaking two of the boats from the davits, carrying them clear away, and [illegible] of several of the passengers. The rudder [illegible] and at one second the sea [illegible] the vessel from [illegible] a number of the male passengers [illegible] which they took by force, for women and children being forced to stay behind. In this miserable state of suspense they remained for hours, the sea breaking over them and [illegible] from the pumps, the ship thumping heavily with every wave, and all on board in [illegible] expectation of her breaking up, at the break was first gaining on them. Finding that the gale [illegible] with increased force, the captain, who had [illegible] left the deck since the disaster ordered some of the remaining boats to be launched, [illegible] proceed, but the sailors absolutely refused. A second was tried, with more success, and a few of the passengers ventured on board her with the intention of saving themselves, but they were repulsed by the sailors, who, mindful of the vast number of helpless creatures under his care, threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed his orders. Thus brought to a sense of their duty, the sailors drew back, one lady of their number getting in to keep her alone, but here again interfered, and the boat was swamped or more in, and drifted away from the ship. The seaman in her was washed out, but was pulled on board. Two hours later the vessel was cut away, and then the mainmast, and for a short time the ship labored somewhat less than from the first moment of her disaster, but the hold only wonderful that she had remained whole so long. About 8 o'clock a heavy sea struck astern, carrying her over the Bank into deep water, but at the same time harpooning the leak. The scene at this time was most fearful, the passengers who were below rushing on deck in the belief that she was sinking, some of them being washed overboard by the waves, which carried her hopelessly before them wreckfully on. Again the Captain strayed to calm the multitude around him, but this time in vain. All appeared to know that the last struggle was at hand—husbands and fathers forsook their wives and children in the vain hope of saving themselves, and brothers and sisters madly struggled with each other to get to the boats, which they saw the seamen endeavoring to lower. The [illegible] and his mates let go the anchor, hoping, no doubt, to bring her round and still keep her afloat with the pumps; some of the crew in the meantime [illegible] the long-boat and getting in her, beating off the passengers that crowded after them. The boat was dashed against the side as the vessel righted to her anchor, and those in her finding her damaged, and with the instinct of self-preservation, cut her loose [illegible] their jackets in the hole which had been stove in her. Away she drifted towards the shore, followed by the agonized cries of those left on the crowded deck, more than one of whom jumped overboard in the vain hope of being picked up, but in reality only hastening their own end by a few short minutes. It is said, but for the sake of our common humanity we cannot credit it, that the entire remains of this boat, fearing that she was too heavily freighted, actually threw out the few passengers who had succeeded in getting a seat in her, and, as it is stated, deserted the unfortunates in the place, before the boat could reach the shore. It was upset by the surf, and all therein, save two, met the fate they had sought to shun. Within half an hour from the time she came on the bank, the water had gained upon the vessel so much that the few persons below were forced from their berths to the deck, calling for help where no help could come. The last boat was lowered and nearly filled by the seamen, three passengers only obtaining a seat; the boat fell between hope and utter despair for those left behind was numerous, and nothing stood between them and death but a few frail planks, through which the waters were pouring as though eager to swallow up its victims, when, with one ominous roll, the doomed hulk was carried high on the top of a mighty wave—the last simultaneous cry of agony arose from her decks, and down the white will cataract on the other side she rushed to her ocean tomb, carrying with her the precious freight of near 400 souls.

[illegible] of those in the boat had leaving the ship none were lost, the whole coming safe to shore, before reaching which, however, they lost sight of the vessel—which had sunk at her anchor.

Up to Friday last only seven bodies had been discovered, including those of only three cabin passengers, Mrs. Paxson, her son and daughter, and that of Mr. Kenny (the second mate). Since then, nine more have been picked up, and there is no doubt but that many more will be found during the week, or after the vessel has broken up.

We are informed that more than one case has come to light of persons who have been so far forgetful of the rights of humanity as to rob the dead bodies that have been thrown ashore upon our shores. The female who stripped the body of Mrs. Paxson is under the surveillance of the police, and will no doubt meet with the punishment she so richly deserves.

A large quantity of wreck, including boxes and chests belonging to passengers, some of which have been identified, have also been found, and are kept in order to be returned to the relatives of the deceased.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

The following statement was made by one of the surviving seamen, named Thompson, in the presence of five other seamen. He said he shipped at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 26th of April, on board the New-York, ship Princess. Was on deck at midnight, the ship being E. E. The captain was on deck nearly the whole of the night. A light was first discovered by a seaman. Supposed it to be the Tuskar light. The ship was kept to the west. At about half an hour saw another light lying to the north. All hands were called up and sail shortened, bringing the ship's head up to N. N. E. on the other tack, the wind being about S. E. by S. Shortened all sail, close reefed topsails, and helm kept hard down till 3 in the morning, when they squared yards, steering the same course till about 4½, when she struck with great force. It was the second mate's watch, and the captain and second mate were on deck at the time the ship struck. The captain called all hands up to shorten sail, and they clewed up the fore, main, and mizzen sails, leaving up the jib, yards. In a few minutes after the ship struck again and the captain ordered the boats hoisted to be cleared in readiness for lowering. A great many of the passengers rushed up on deck, and for some time much confusion ensued, but the captain told them there was no danger. The mate went on deck and calmed the contents. When she struck the sea broke over her, but no life was lost. They continued in the [illegible] till morning, the ship thumping heavily during the whole of the time, the wind blowing a gale and the sea making a complete breach over her. About 8 o'clock the captain ordered one of the lifeboats to be lowered, but the lines parted and she drifted away. The second lifeboat was then lowered, and John M'Cormick went to keep her clear and bale her out. She was, however, dashed against the ship's side and stove in, her lines breaking, and she was washed away. M'Cormick was rescued. About 10 o'clock, the gale continuing, the captain ordered the fore and main masts to be cut away, which was done, the ship being a little more steady. The ship had been pitching heavily ever since she struck, and commenced to be gradually breaking up. Somewhere about two o'clock she slipped over the Bank. The captain ordered them to clear the port anchor, and get ready the long boat. The pumps had been constantly going, but the water was now gaining on them. The pumps were worked by the passengers, who remained very quiet. The captain and mate appeared quite calm, and gave their orders in the most usual cool manner. The anchor was let go and she swung round with her head to the sea. After getting off the Bank she appeared to be drifting towards the shore up to the moment the anchor was lowered. The long-boat was lowered on the starboard quarter, and the boatswain, the cook, steward, and three seamen got in her. There was a general rush to the boat, but before any more could get in a wave came and knocked in a boat by which time almost upsetting the vessel. Those in the boat stuffed a blanket and their jackets in the hole, and bailing her filling they cut her loose and made for the shore. Afterwards learned that she was capsized in the surf, and all lost except the boatswain, Richard Lane, and the seaman M'Cormick, who had previously been saved from the life-boat. Soon after the long-boat left the ship the last boat, the cutter, was lowered. This was about three-quarters of an hour from the time she came off the Bank. The third mate got in the cutter, and himself, three passengers, and seventeen seamen followed, and they pulled away straight for the shore, which they reached in about half an hour, in which time he supposed the vessel sunk, as they could no longer see anything of her. There were, besides the cook, steward, and three passengers, two boys, one named Thomas, the other Jim, and a man named Thomas Gibbins, Dani. Gogin, Dani. Lanigan, and all in the steerage.

In steamship Edinburgh, from Glasgow—[illegible] William, James Beaston, Mary Beaston, Jane Beaston, the Rev. Alexander Fraser and lady, Mr. Stewart, A. Hutcheson, Rut. Alexander, Mary Alexander, and child, Ann [illegible].

In bark Arvanet, from Cienfuegos—[illegible], Geo. H. Kirkland, R. Gaston, Rut. Rev. [illegible], Fanny Rebecklin.

In brig Sagamore, from Puerto Cabello—Capt. Gaughin, R. de Sauvage, C. [illegible].

[illegible]

Sun rises.... 5 32 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 10 42 | Gov. Island, 11 00 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 20.

[illegible]

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston [illegible] Co.; Star of the Union, Ketchum, [illegible] Co.; Ocean Queen, Lawrence, [illegible] Co.; Philadelphia, Comstock, Philadelphia, [illegible] Co.; Star of the West, Crabtree, Aspinwall, [illegible] Co.; Ariel, Lewis, Philadelphia, [illegible] Co.; Roanoke, Hewes, Norfolk, [illegible] Co.; Reliance, Lewis